Today's Weather

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly mod-

	Overnight	Deytime High
Amman Agaba	19 24	31 37
Deserts	18	35
Jordan Valley	25	37

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Agabs 22 per cent.

Swamp" involving Soviet personnel and eight Egyptians

arrested in a round-up this month

of some 1,500 religious and political opponents of Mr. Sadat.

The newspapers said the eight

included former deputy prime minister Abdul Salam Al Zayatt,

who once served under Mr. Sadat

but has recently been a member of

the left-wing Unionist Progressive

Until the early 1970s, Egypt

had good relations with Moscow,

but in 1972 Mr. Sadat expelled

17,000 Soviet military advisers

and Cairo has since become

Washington's closest Iriend in the

The expulsions tollow the

toughest internal crackdown of

Party (UPP).

Arab World,

.me 6, Number 1760

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

i diplomat ted president eneral Assembly

ED NATIONS, Sept. 1S A senior Iraqi diplomat. Kittani, was today I president of the Gen-

hafi receives d in Benghazi

JT, Sept. 15 (R) leader Col Muammar fi headed government s, diplomats and a big in greeting Syrian Preslafez Al Assad on his in Benghazi tonight, the Libyan news agency said. The agency said sad was visiting Libya, I not refer to a planned meeting of the Arab fastness and Conion Front, due to have today, Mr. Assad flew Jamascus accompanied rian Foreign Minister Halim Khaddam and

Prime Minister for Services Walid Ham-JANA said the crowd ... President Assad with s "affirming detern to foil all aggressive and confront the dist-Zionist onslaught the Arab Nation."

for joint -) economic n mooted

I, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Jab League Assistant tary General for mic Affairs Abdul Hasuzalah has said that a g team of the Arab Lea-"Il soon visit the Arab · i to discuss the projects - first national plan for rab economic action for ars 1981-85, discussed -Arab economy ministers ecent meeting in Tunis. tement published today Jayan newspaper of the Arab Emirates, Dr. h said that the plan, otal investment is \$12.5 and which includes 200 s in which all Arab es will participate, is a tation of the process of conomic integration in ance with the new of the joint Arab tic action. Dr. Zalzalah ed that the Arab gross :: al product reached billion last year, includ-8.8 billion for the Arab lucing countries alone ne Arab countries spent pillion investments in · ment projects for the

mit at Zarqa nal station on steam

A, Sept. 1S (Petra) — urth steam unit of Al thermal station in has begun operation The 66-Megawatt unit ost the capacity of the ing stations of the Jorlectricity Authority to cope with the increasnand for electricity for es and residential It will also increase the ation of electricity gh steam turbines e of their high efficiency tion to the fact that they momical. The fifth and team units are expected n operation at the end of

-C receives mi official

AN, Sept. 15 (Petra) commander-in-Chief of rmed Forces Lt. Gen. on Shaker received at his this morning the undermy of the Omani minisdefence, Brig. Gen. Al sim Ibn Hammud Albu 3. The meeting was ed by Chief of the Genaff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu the inspector-general of rmed forces, and the i ambassador in Amman.

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 18, 1401

Hussein, Noor return home

AMMAN, Sept. 1S (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman this evening at the end of a three-week private visit to Spain and France during which King Hussein met with King Juan Carlos of Spain and French President François Mitterrand.

During his stay in France. King Hussein reviewed with President Mitterrand current international issues and discussed relations between the two countries. King Hussein explained to President Mitterrand the consistent principles of the Jordanian stand in particular and the Arab stand in general regarding the establishment of an honourable and just peace in the Middle East.



King Hussein affirmed that the instability in the area is caused by the continuous Israeli aggressive policy on the Arab Nation. and that this policy directly threatens world peace and sec-

His Majesty the King called for intensified efforts by all the European countries to contribute to the chances of peace in the Middle East.

The royal couple were met at Amman airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, several members of the Hashemite family, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, chief of the royal court, the court minister, the president the National Consultative Council, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the armed forces, the ministers, the French and Spanish ambassadors in Amman, the military secretary of the King, and several high-ranking military and

Abu Odeh attacks U.S.-Israeli plan

U.S., Israel to sign agreement

on joint strategy in November

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (R) ---

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem

Begin has said Israel and the U.S.

are expected to sign an agreement

in November outlining specific

provisions of strategic coop-

eration between the two coun-

Mr. Begin last night praised the

strategic cooperation agreement, a broad principle of U.S.-Israeli

defence yet to be worked out in

detail, which resulted from his

talks last week with President

3.000 Jewish-American leaders

the prime minister repeated his

opposition to U.S. plans to sell

AWACS radar planes to Saudi

Arabia, but denied there was a

confrontation between the United

He said it was only a "difference

States and Israel over the issue.

of opinion" and said he had not

changed his thinking "it (the sale)

is a danger to our national sec-

urity... I will never change my

Yesterday the U.S. State

Department denied that the sale

of the planes had been made a

A State Department spokes-

man said although the two aspects

of U.S. strategy were related they

were not conditional on each

In Tel Aviv. Defence Minister

Ariel Sharon said tsrael wanted a

broad agreement covering milit-

ary, political and economic coop-

condition for strategic coop-

opinion on that."

eration with Israel.

In a one-hour speech to about

Reagan in Washington.

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (R) — The 'strategic collaboration' moves initiated by the U.S. and Israel have surfaced at a time when a just and comprehensive peace has not been achieved in the Middle East, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh told the visiting delegation of the British Council of Churches (BCC) today.

During a meeting with the delegation today, Mr. Abu Odeh said that such an agreement on joint strategy not only constitutes a barrier to peace but also paves the way for bilateral polarisation at the expense of the identity of the peoples of the area and their secure and stable life.

Mr. Abu Odeh said that the absolute moral, diplomatic and military support which the United States renders to Israel enables the Zionist state to continue its aggressive policy against the area's peoples and has encouraged the Israeli expansionist trend in defiance of the international community and the U.N. resolutions.

Mr. Abu Odeh briefed the delegation members. who are currently visiting Jordan on a fact-finding mission, on the phases which the Middle East conflict has been through. He emphasised that by

its obstinacy, Israel is creating difficulties in the way of the efforts to find a just and durable solution of the Middle East issue.

He explained the basic principles which Jordan believes in to reach the just and comprehensive solution. He asserted that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has the full right to participate fully in any sincere endeavour for peace in accordance with the U.N. resolutions and Char-

Mr. Abu Odeh also explained the dimensions of the Israeli ambitions in the area through its arbitrary policy and refuted the Israeli pretexts based on the so-called Israeli security theory.

The information minister pointed out that the states of Western Europe are showing an increasing understanding of the Middle East issue, particularly the fairness of the demands of the Palestinian people and their national rights.

Mr. Abu Odeh expressed the hope that the European position would continue to crystalise and that it would influence the American position which is biased in Israel's favour.

Washington where he had accom-

panied Mr. Begin in his talks, Mr.

Americans at the outset that they

were not interested in a narrow

ary, political and economic coop-

"We are speaking here of milit-

"We have agreed on goals, but

The end of Mr. Begin's New

there are differences on how to

York visit was marked by a

demonstration by thousands of

New York orthodox Jews

denouncing what they called the

anti-religious bias of the Begin

Mr. Begin is due to meet former

president Jimmy Carter today in

Plains, Georgia, ending his 10-day

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (R) — The

Soviet daily Pravda said today that

Moscow would be ready to talk

about "considerable" reductions

of medium-range nuclear missile

stocks in future arms negotiations

cease deployment of its SS-20 nuc-

lear missiles in Western Soviet

areas as soon as U.S.-Soviet talks

on missile controls started, on

condition that Washington also

Pravda said Moscow would

with the United States.

visit to the United States.

form of cooperation.

implement these goals."

eration," he said.

government.

Sharon said they had told the

Sadat launches expulsion galore of Soviet, E. European diplomats

CAIRO, Sept. 15 (R) — The Egyptian government today announced it was ordering the Soviet ambassador in Cairo and six Soviet embassy personnel to leave the country within 48 hours.

A cabinet statement, issued by the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), said Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov and six embassy staff had been declared persona non grata.

It said they should leave the country within 48 hours and that Egypt had decided to reduce the number of Soviet embassy personnel in Cairo to the same number of Egyptian embassy personnel in Moscow.

The announcement followed allegations in the government press of a Soviet plot against President Anwar Sadat's government,

The cabinet ordered the closure of the Soviet military bureau in Cairo and the Egyptian military bureau in Moscow, MENA reported.

It also ordered two Soviet journalists to leave Egypt, one of them a TASS news agency correspondent and the other a jour-

boards as is done at present.

outside to Jordan, he said.

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) - The

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Al

Sharif today discussed with Dr.

Malcolm Peck, the director of the

Institute of Middle East Studies in

Washington, the outlook of

Mr. Sharif praised the efforts

being made to present the proper

image of Islam and what it stands

for, as is being done by the insti-

Americans to Islam.

Moscow offers to cut down missiles

in Europe if Washington follows suit

International phone

hookup comes on line

AMMAN, Sept. 1S (Petra) - Dr. Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben,

communications minister and chairman of the board of directors of

the Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), announced today that

the authority bas begun partial operations of the Jordanian inter-national switchboard which will allow the subscribers to make inter-

national telephone calls directly without referring to the local switch-

Dr. Zaben said 296 telephone lines have been distributed to the

various parts of Amman, and said this project is part of the major

He said the International telephone lines were given to banks, major

Dr. Zaben explained that the telephones are electronic and rep-

He explained that the service of the switchboard will be one-sided;

resent the most modern innovation in the communications techniques.

that is from Jordan to other countries nnly at this phase, and at a later

phase it will be possible to have subscribers use these telephones from

be projects which the TCC is implementing.

companies, hotels, industrial companies and airlines.

Sharif, Peck discuss

U.S. outlook to Islam

nalist working for Trud news-

The government said any Soviet experts working on international contracts in Egypt should leave the country and gave the embassy

one week to cut its staff members. The government, which earlier this month cracked down on religious and political critics, also announced it was expelling a member of the Hungarian embassy staff "involved in a Soviet plot against Egypt."

The cabinet statement said the Kremlin had tried to "cause troubles on the internal from, distort democracy and incite sedition and conflicts among Egyptians through the activities of Soviet intelligence and elements in the Soviet embassy."

A number of Eastern bloc embassies and Egyptian communists were involved in the conspiracy, it added.

The government also charged Moscow with organising a propaganda war against Cairo. spreading false rumours and arranging for local communists to make contact with the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front.

The front, comprising Libya, Syria, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organ-isation (PLO), was formed to fight Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

Soviets incited street clashes?

The cabinet statement accused Soviet agents of helping incite sectarian strife which led last June to bloody street battles between Muslim fundamentalists and Christian Copis.

The government said it had previously warned the Soviet embassy about its activities but

hostile acts had continued. Yesterday Cairo newspapers

In the past two weeks, he has arrested 1,536 people, outlawed Islamic fundamentalist groups which had a big student following. published long reports of an and shut seven religious and alleged plot code-named "The opposition newspapers.

Mr. Sadat's 1 I-year rule.

Jordan will not accept UNRWA services cut, Qasem tells Rydbeck

By Lima Nabil Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 15 - Any reduction in the services rendered by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to Palestinian refugees is totally unacceptable, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem told UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck today.

who is on a two-day visit to Jordan to have consultations on the conditions of the Palestinian refugees, Mr. Qasem asked the U.N. official to contact all parties concerned. particularly those responsible for the Palestinian tragedy, to ensure that none of the UNRWA services to refugees is discontinued. He stressed that the issue of UNRWA budget deficit should be taken up now, at U.N. General Assembly, which started today.

Mr. Rydbeck will leave Amman for occupied Jerusalem tomorrow at the end of the visit to Jordan during which he met with a number of Jordanian officials and had talks with the foreign minister, Minister of the Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and several heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

The aim of the visit, which includes several countries hosting the Palestinian refugees, is to conduct consultations on the conditions of the refugees before leaving for New York to submit his annual report for 1980-81 to the U.N. General Assembly on the progress of work in the UNRWA operational areas. Mr. Ibrahim also received Mr.

Rydbeck and the UNRWA director in Jordan John Tanner. They

refugees in Jordan and the substandard services rendered to them. Mr. Ibrahim called for improving the standards of these services. They also reviewed the UNRWA financial situation and ways to tackle it. They emphasised the significance of intensifying efforts to secure the necessary funds to fulfil the needs of the refugees and to enable the UNKWA to perform the tasks entrusted to it.

reviewed the conditions of the

Meanwhile, the heads of the three executive committees of the UNRWA left Amman for Vienna today to get acquainted with the results of the comprehensive survey conducted by the Civil Service Commission, the UNRWA and the committees of the employees unions in each of Syria and Leba-

Representatives of the committees of teachers, services and workers yesterday submitted a memo 10 Mr. Rydbeck affirming their right to return to their homeland and the need to maintain the humanitarian nature of the UNRWA without being used as an obedient instrument in the hands of certain states which have been working for liquidating the Palestinian cause. They also asked for purging certain anti-Arab high-ranking employees of the UNRWA. Copies of the memo have been sent to the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and the president of the U.N. General Assembly.

Mr. Rydbeck has praised the continuous aid which the Jordanian government renders to the Palestinian refugees.

(Continued on page 3)

hang a Begin effigy in New York nn Monday (A.P. wirephoto) Speaking on his return from agreed to freeze deployment of its Reagan advisor brings up plus points why S. Arabia should have AWACS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (Agencies) - The Iran-Iraq war underscores the need to provide Saudi Arabia with Airbone Warning And Control System (AWACS) aircraft, a senior administration official said yes-

Orthodox Jewish de

In remarks prepared for the National Security Adviser Richard Allen asserted that the Gulf war "has demonstrated the willingness of regional antagonists to attack each other's oil asserts." Saudi Arabia, he said "must

have an improved capability to

protect itself, and in particular its vital oil facilities, from an enemy air attack."

Moreover. Mr. Allen said. "The Soviet threat in the region increases, and states in the region must have the means to cope with such expansions.

He warned that the United convention of the Air Force States, Europe and Japan could Association in Washington, not afford the interruption in oil shipments which would occur as a result of a successful air attack on key and highly vulnerable Saudi oil facilities." Mr. Allen also contended that the administration's proposal to sell five AWACS aircraft to Riyadh will not com-

promise Israeli security. "This sale." he declared. "poses no substantial threat to the security of the state of Israel...the superiority of the Israeli air force, supplied with the most sophisticated American aircraft, is such that with or without AWACS in Saudi Arabia, Israel would win any regional air war in the foreseeable

Mr. Allen noted that President Ronald Reagan, in his justconcluded meetings with Israeli Prime Minister Begin, has reiterated the U.S. commitment "to insure that Israel's security is not iconardised."

own medium-range missiles. We are prepared to sin down at the negotiating table even tomorrow and talk about a limitation and considerable reduction of such weapons," it said.

Over the past two years the Soviet leadership has repeatedly offered to freeze deployment of its own medium-range missiles if the West scrapped plans to station nearly 600 Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe.

Today's Pravda report indicated that Moscow was now ready to go a step further and negotiate a cutback in the number of weapons cession by the Kremlin.

it has already deployed in its westem areas. The proposal was first put for-

The two sides asserted the sig-

nificance of cooperation based on

objectivity and the need for creat-

ing a better understanding of

Islam, particularly that it is a world

religion and its aim is the unity of

They also discussed the intel-

lectual trends in the Islamic World

and in the United States and their

effect on Islam and the Muslims.

news agency Novosti released in West Berlin yesterday. The fact that Prayda repeated it again today made clear that it car-

ward in a report by the Soviet

ried the full authority of the Krem-But Pravda warned Washington

that it should not mistake Moscow's readiness to hold talks for weakness and think that a simple agreement to Sit at the negotiating table would be considered a con-

Islamabad formally accepts \$3.2 billion U.S. package

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15 (R) -Pakistan today announced its formal acceptance of a \$3.2 billion American military and economic

A foreign ministry statement said the agreement signified the start of a new relationship between the United States and Pakis-

The statement said U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley solved the problems during a visit to Islamabad last week.

Diplomatic sources said Pakistan wants tanks, missiles and communications equipment as well as F-16 jets.

India has sharply criticised the U.S. plans to help Pakistan stating that the package could lead to an arms race on the sub-continent and increase tensions between the two neighbours.

Pakistan is worried that its security could be threatened by fighting in neighbouring Afghanistan where 85,000 Soviet troops are helping the government combat

The statement said Pakistan was ready to start immediate talks with India "for the purpose of exchanging mutual guarantees of non-aggression and non-use of

IRP puts up Khamenei for Tehran presidency LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) - Iran's

powerful clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP) has proposed its leader. Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, to stand in presidential elections next month, the party newspaper Islamic Republic said today. Hojatoleslam Khamenei,

Tehran's spiritual leader and representative of Ayatoliah Ruhollah Khomeini on the supreme defence council, is the first clergyman to stand for the presidency since the Islamic leaders took power in

Ayatollah Khomeini had previously barred the clergy from contesting presidential elections. but the IRP's choice of Hojatoleslam Khamenei appeared to have the tacit approval of the revolutionary leader.

Hojatoleslam Khamenei, who comes from a religious family in the eastern city of Mashad, is one of three surviving founder members of the IRP. The two others have been assassinated.

He was appointed party leader in succession to Prime Minister would be a near certainty.

Mohammad Javad Balionar who died in the Aug. 30 bomb blast which also killed President Mohammad Ali Raja'i.

Hojatoleslam Khamenei, 41, was himself wounded in an assassination attempt on June 27 when a bomb concealed in a tape recorder exploded at the Tehran mosque where he was preaching.

He is still recovering frum his

The Hojatoleslam, who studied theology under Ayatollah Khomeini, is known as a fine orator and is thought to have played a major role in engineering the downlall of fugitive ex-president Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, now living in exile in Paris.

As a prominent teacher in Mashad's theological school, he was a fierce critic of the Shah's regime and was jailed at least six

If his presidential nomination is accepted by the council of guardians his election as Iran's third president in less than two years





The happy Fuheis Haya Arts Centre gang gets tngether.

Fuheis centre offers kids a good time

Learning can be fun!

By Thabet Swaiss Special to the Jordan Times

FUHEIS – Despite its youth, its outof-the-way location and its meagre funding, the Fuheis Haya Arts Centre has done numerous good things for many young people in this beautiful little town west of same time." Mr. Haddadin said. co-director. Eight plays have been Amman.

Since its founding in 1978, the centre's membership has jumped from 50 to 150, and it is expected to grow further if the centre changes its location as is planned in the near future.

"Haya Arts Centres were established in Jordan three years ago. and the Fuheis centre was among the first." Mr. Khaled Haddadin. the centre's director, told the Jordan Times. The centre, designed for the use of children between the ages of six and 10, opens from 3-6 p.m. every day except Fridays. "Kids during those hours of the day don't have much to do after returning from school, so they come to the centre to learn some-

Among the many activities produced so far. offered to the youngsters are Issam Salmah.

scouting and camping. Trips have so far been arranged to three camps in different parts of the country, and boys who par-ticipated got an exciting chance to learn both how to live in the outdoors and how better to com-

municate with others. But by far the centre's most popular activities are theatre, acting and singing. In this area, it has solicited and got the Fuheis community's strong moral and finan-cial support. "There's no need to advertise for plays any more, because there are plenty of people at the gates to buy tickets" for shows produced by the children. said Mrs. Hayat Haddadin. Mr. thing useful and have fun at the Haddadin's wife and the centre's



Acting and singing are the centre's most popular activities

of Jordan Television's local talent shows, says that taking part in theatre and music at the Fuheis Haya Centre has changed his life.
"Three years ago I was shy when
meeting and talking to people." he
told the Jordan Times. "Now I'm very outspoken.

"Another factor that helped overcome my shyness is the relationship between the kids and the centre's staff, which is friendly and built on mutual respect," Issam

Other centre activities include painting and handicrafts, using inexpensive and readily available materials. The centre also teaches the girls some basic home econom-

But one of the centre's most important facilities is its 2,000book library. The books cover educational topics such as arts. sciences, literature and crafts. And "after reading a book the kids can see the story or article on slides, or on video, and this helps them in getting a better grip on the topic." Mrs. Haddadin said.

roduced so far.

Before they got married last month. Mr. and Mrs. Haddadin

Fuheis boy who appeared on one had worked together and known each other for three years. "It was because we love kids and love to work with them that we decided to get married, so as a team we could do more for them," Mrs. Haddadin said.

Mr. Haddadin said he belteves that Hay2 Arts Centres can prepare children mentally, culturally and socially for the future, and he seeks more parental support for this idea. Besides a lack of money. the next most pressing matter for the Fuheis centre is that of a building. The Haddadins hope that Funeis Municipality will agree to donate a piece of land on which to build a specially designed centre like the Amman Haya Arts Centre ın Shmeisani.

Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al-Hussein Al Hussein Youth City Club **Presents**



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JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

2:30	
	Сапоопѕ
6:30	BJ and the Bear
7:10	Local Programme
7:25	Local Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Local Programme
10:15	Hawaii
11:10	News in Arabic
CHANNEL 6	
6:00	French programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:00	News in Arabic

.... Comedy

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

9:10 The Family t0:00 News in English

& 33 Miles
7:00 5ign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10-00 News Headlines
t0:03 Morning 5how
t0:03 Morning 5how 10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Andalucia
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 World of Arabian Music
17:39 Pop Session 18:00 News Summary
18:00 News 5ummary
18:03 Story Time
18:30 Country Music
19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin.
Press Review, News Reports1
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Disco
20:30 Evening 5how
21:00 News 5ummary
21:03 Evening Show

21:57 News Headlines Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 4:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 From the Promenade Con-certs 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Peebles Choice 08:30 Brain of Britain 1981 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Origins 10:15 Key-notes 10:30 Music in the Making 11:00 World News, News abour Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 The Story Behind the Song 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Our-look 16:00 World News: Com-mentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Listening Post 17:25 One in Ten 17:40 Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsteel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:39 Stock

Commentary 23:15 One in Ten 23:30 Top Twenty **VOICE OF AMERICA**

Market Report: Look Ahead 19:45

Theme and Variations 20:00 World

News: 24 Hours News 5ummary

20:30 Second Hearing: George Eliot 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Moment Musical 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25

Paperback Choice: Financial News

22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News:

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News. pop music, features, listeners questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports. opinion. analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news. feature "Space and Man." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports. opinion. analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News. Correspondents' reports. backgrounf features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

7:40 Cairo (EA
8:55 Agaba
8:55 Agabi 9:30 Jeddal
9:40 Kuwai
9:45 Dubai, Musca
10:00 Dhafirai
10:05 Abu.Dhab
11:25 Beiru
tt:40 Cairo (EA
13:00 Bucharest (Tarom
14:00 Jeddah (SV
15:05 Lamaca (CY
15:35 Kuwait (KAC
16:30
16:35 Athen
17:00 Cairc
17:00 Bangkol
17:25 Paris (AF
17:35 Zurich (SR
17:35 Copenhagen, Athen
18:00 Cairc
18:00 London
18:00 Karachi (P1A
18:30 Rome (IA
19:10 Cairo (EA
19:35 Frankfurt (LH
20:00 Beirut (MEA
20:55 London (BA
23:40 Cairo (EA
23:55 Baghda
01:00
Can
DEPARTURES:
2:30 Caire

Frankfurt (LH)

..... Aqaba . Amstetdam (KLM)

11:00 Vienna, N. York, Houston

..... London (BA)

.. Cairo (EA)

7:00

.... Beirut

12:20 Athens. Copenhagen (5K) 12:40 Cairo (EA) 14:25 Larna:a. Bucharest (Tarom) . Jeddah (5V)Lamaca (CY) 16:00 16:30 Kuwait (KAC) Abu Dhabi Karachi (PlA) 19:00 Karachi (PlA1 19:00 Kuwait 19:10 Bahrain, Doha Jeddah ..Baghdad Cairo 20:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

..... Dubai, Ras Al Khaima

.....Rawalpindi (BA)

Amman: Zakariya Ashur 76932/76073
Fayez Hussein Jalluqah 74027/ Mufid Damrah 85522/83047 Nidal Haddad PHARMACIES: . Irbid:

21091

CULTURAL CENTRES

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 5panish Cultural Centre ... 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre ... 39777 Y.W.C.A. 41793 Y.W.M.A. 64251 Amman Municipal Library 36111 University of Jordan Library

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelpbia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel. 1.30 p.m. Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel. 1.30

p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every
Thursday at the Intercontinental
Hotel. 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday lnn. 1:30p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Yearround. Tel. 23316 Popular Life of Jordan Museum:

100 to 150 year old items such as costumes. wcapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. · 5.00 p.m. closed Tues-days, Tel. 37169 Jordan Archaeological Museum:

Has an excellent coffection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tues-Jordan National Gallery: Contains

a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. -6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays Tel.

Maghreb

LOCAL **EXCHANGE** RATES

Saudi riyal 98.6.99.1 Egyptian pound 371.7:381.6 Qatari riyal 92.4/92.8

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(for every 100] 27.9/28.1 Swedish crown 64.8/65.2 Belgium franc 85.4485.9

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Ambulance (government)...... 75111 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3 Radio Jordan

Cablegram or telegram Jordan and Middle East trunk calls

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 Sweet Pepper
 120
 80

 Bananas
 260
 200

 Apples (Green1
 340
 270

 Apples (Red)
 300
 100

 Apples (Golden)
 160
 120

 Apples (Starken)
 190
 120

 Apples (Starken)
 190
 70

 Water Melons
 90
 200

 Plums (Red)
 260
 120

 Lemons
 100
 120

 Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)
 250
 200

 Grapes
 170
 180

 Figs
 300
 180

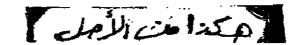
 Peach
 420
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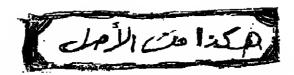
 Pears
 420
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 Pomegranates
 130
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 Cauliflowers
 120
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 50 120 80 Sweet Pepper Tomatoes Eggplant Potatoes (imported)...... Marrow [small]..... Marrow (large) 100 Cucumber (small]..... 160 100 70 250 200 220 80 120 Cucumber (large)..... Okra (Green) 300 Okra (Red) Muloukhiyah Hot Green Pepper Cabbage Onions (dry1 70 70 Garlic Carrots Beans





ively debate continues over women's federation

By Samira Kawar Special to The Jordan Times

IAN, Sept. 15 — Conrsy still surrounds the forn of the National Fedn of Jordanian Women. aimed on Sept. 5 by Minis-Social Development In'am

Women's Union bas over embers, while the Arab Organisation has 600. 's Unioo in Inrdan Presd Ma'ath told the Jordan with the exception of ba branch, no-one from

had been invited

the general meeting at the federation was procand its constitution And Arab Women atioo President Emily med that attending the neting would have been uctive, since only 15 were allowed for disat the end of the meeting. that representatives of initiation had, however a preparatory meeting whe claimed they had en allowed to voice their and objections to an earconstitution for the federation. The organad hence decided that it e more effective to put its ns in writing than to air

a public meeting, Mrs.



la'ath

second draft of the new on's constitution, as disat the general meeting, did a suggestion from the ng article 14, which now . nat the annual meetings of maging board shall be by the chairperson of the on's executive council. _tended draft constitution to consideration the writprions of other women's as well - a fact which fti pointed out at the gen-

imbers of the board of of the Women's Union in . barged that references to as a "mere" charitable isation are misitations, since the union's es, stated io its coni, call for raising the social, ic and cultural status of in Jordan: representing t Arab and international aces; enabling them to their full rights as citizens. es and family-makers, stering Arab solidarity in is. The board members it these are the objectives ion, not a charitable socreover, the union, unlike

ntinued from page 1)

tatement to Petra, the Jor-ws Agency, Mr. Rydbeck bad financial situation of RWA has not changed and e UNRWA has sufficient o render its services until l of this year only and will then whether to continue ices or oot depending oo isioo which will be made in ember by the conference states which finance the

Rydbeck said that the antideficit in the UNRWA would be \$80 million, a m which would force the √A to suspend its eduil services unless there are al changes in the conons of the states financing IRWA.

ed whether the UNRWA could be merged with the udget in order to overcome oblem of the continuous in the UNRWA budget, ydbeck said this is possible if. eneral Assembly members decision to this effect. ed about the transfer of the

VA offices to Amman, Mr. eck said the General ibly had recently made a in to transfer the UNRWA from Vienna to the Middle gion and that the Jordanian ment has asked to host offices. But this will need the val of the General Assem-

Al Mufti, because of opposition to the federation by two already established women's organisations in Jordan: The Women's Union in Jordan, established in 1974, and the Arab Women Organisation of Jordan, established in 1970.

eration. The union and the nrgancharitable organisations, does not receive aid from the General isation both claim that the new Union of Voluntary Societies. federation will be dominated by the government Women's Both the union and the Arab Wnmeo's Organisation criticise the federation's constitution for

The federation's managing board will be made up of elected neglecting to include as one of its members from the governorate specifically stated objectives the councils, which will themselves necessity of offering material and include elected members repmoral aid to women suffering resenting local women's organfrom oppression and hardship in isations, each organisation being represented in proportion to its membership. However, the governorate councils will also include appointed by the federation's executive committee in coor-

> council. The executive committee itself will comprise 15 members, 13 of whom will be elected from the managing board by members of the board. The remaining two members will be appointed by a decree issued by the minister of social development after consultation with the already elected members of the executive committee. The chairperson of the

Emily Naffa⁴

private body.

executive committee will be

appointed by the minister of social

development, also after con-

sultations with the executive

The government's role

Mrs. Mufti, at the general meet-

ing, stressed that the government,

through the Ministry of Social

Development, will play the role

only of supervising, guiding and

supporting the federation, which

is defined in the constitution as a

But the Women's Union and

the Arab Women Organisation

feel that the appointment of two

members in each of the gov-

emorate councils and in the

executive committee, as well as

the appointment of the executive

committee's chairperson, will

deprive the federation of the

popular character they say is

necessary to render it effective in

pressing for changes in the status

union or federation in any country

should function as a popular

lobby, exetting pressure on offi-

cial bodies to change laws and

practices that put women at a

social, economic and professional

disadvantage. She would like to

see the new federation pressing

for changes similar to the ones her

organisation recommended in its

booklet issued on the occasion of

the Copenhagen mid-decade

The organisation's recom-

mendations call for new laws to

ensure women's full civil rights: to

end professional discrimination

against them and open all fields of

training and professions to them,

particularly in the male-oriented

vocations: for educational cam-

paigns to raise women's con-

sciousness, and the elimination of

sex stereotypes from school tex-

tbooks and the media. Mrs. Naffa

charges that any official rep-

resentation, in the federation, no

matter how indirect, will preclude

such functions. Whether or not

this is true will remain to be seen

as the new federation begins to put

its proposed plan into practice.

Jordan and the Arab Women

Organisation object to paragraph

one of article four in the fed-

eration's constitution, stipulating

that the executive committee may

reject the membership of any

applicant without giving reasons.

Mrs. Mufti explained at the meet-

ing that this stipulation had been

copied from the voluntary organ-

isation law. She pointed out that it

was bracketed, and could be

struck from the constitution after

being debated by the federation's

general assembly.

Both the Women's Union in

forum on women.

Mrs. Naffa' feels that a women's

Jordanian women.

dination with the governorate



ln'am Al Mufti

the occupied Arab territories. However, while the constitution of the Arab Womeo Organisation does include such a provision, the constitution of the Women's Union in Jordan, like that of the newly formed federatioo, makes to mention of such an objective.

Prost and cons of politics

Both the union and the organisation question article number three of the federation's constitution, which states that the federation shall not take part in political, religious or sectarian activities. They hold that such a federation cannot adequately represent Jordanian women to the world uoless it has political activities, particularly in view of the strong political stance taken by Ziooist organisatioo at international womeo's conferences.

While the constitution of the Womeo's Union does not specifically state that the unioo shall participate in political activity, that of the Arab Women Organisation does have such provisions. The organisation submitted a report through the Joiot Jordanian Committee in 1975 to mark the International Year of Women calling for steps to eoable women fully to practise their polit-

ical rights. At the general meeting during which the formation of the federation was declared, Mrs. Mufti said that Jordan had not been properly represented at ioternational womeo's conferences in the past, noting that such represcotatioo had been undertaken by the Women's Union in Jordan and the Arab Women Organisatioo of Jordan. But both the uoioo and the organisation stressed that they had never claimed to represent Jordanian women at large, but rather their own organisations -- which nevertheless, they claim provided broad popular representation.

Mrs. Naffa of the Arab Women Organisation drew the distinction between forums at which "popular representation" was explicitly necessary, and forums where official government representation was called for. She cited the international women's conference in Copenhagen as an example of a forum where only popular representation was allowed - to the exclusion of official government representation for any of the countries participating. On the other hand, she said, the women's committee of the Arab League is a purely official body, and representation at any of its forums ought to be sponsored by the Women's Department at the Ministry of Social Development This being the case, Mrs. Naffa does not see that there should be any overlap between official repsentation and representation by popular organisations. But, she added, she believes that there should be coordination and cooperation between the two sectors,

to formulate congruent stands. Both the union and the organisation feel that they have adequately represented the Arab cause at international women's

conferences. Allegations by the Women's Union and the Arab Women Organisation that the new federation will not provide sufficient, popular representation," but rather only official points of view, raise the question of the govemment's role in the new fed-

stitution, to which the union and Women Organisation object, is in fact still in draft form, and it subject to amendment even after it is adopted, if a majority of the managing board agrees to the amendment. The amendment, however, will not take effect unless it is endorsed in writing by the minister of social development. One of the main reasons cited

The new federation's con-

for forming the new women's federation was the feeling that the already existing women's organisations are not comprehensive in their membership and activities. The Women's Union, saying it has branches throughout Jordan and is active in many rural communities, counters that the new federation is not itself comprehensive, since its general assembly comprises 25 women's organisations out of 250 charitable societies and organisations. However, not all of the 250 charitable organisations in Jordan two independent members, to be are active exclusively in the field nf women's affairs.

The Women's Union in Jordan

isation are members of the General Federation of Arab Women, and hence believe that the General Federation will not accept the membership of the newly formed National Federation of Jordanian Wnmen, since each Arab country is allowed only two representatives. The two bodies say they will continue to be members of the general Arab federation even if they are locally disbanded. The minister of social development nevertheless intends to raise the subject of membership with

the General Federation of Arab

Women on the grounds that it

accepted the two organisation's

membership in the absence of any

other competent Jordanian women's organisation. The subject of the current registration of the Women's Union in Jordan with the Ministry of the Interior will also be raised on the grounds that all organisations active in women's affairs should be registered with the Ministry of Social Development's

Women's Depattment, If the

union is registered with the department, it will be entitled to join the new federation on the condition that it change its present name. But the members of the union's managing board told the Jurdan Times that they would never change the union's name, and would prefer to remain registered with the Ministry of the Interior. They also say that they have no intention of joining the new federation in its present form, but along with the Arab Women Organisation, they do not rule nut future cooperation with the fed-

The future does hold scope for optimism, however, due to the fact that in spite of any initial differences, the National Federation of Jordanian Women, the Womeo's Union in Jordan and the Arab Women Organisation of Jordan have in common one basic, clearly stated objective: to raise the economic, educational and social status of Jordanian womeo -- a consideration that, it is hoped, will override all others.

NRA approves JD 10,815,000 1982 budget

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) - The Board of Directors of the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has approved its JD 10,815,000 capital budget for 1982.

The NRA allocated JD 7,183,000 to projects of prospecting for energy sources in Jor-

Yarmouk team back from USSR visit

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) - A Yarmouk University delegation led by President Adnan Badran returned to Amman today after a visit to the Soviet Union during which he signed a protocol on cooperation for the next two years with Leniograd's Polytechnic Institute.

The protncol provides for strengthening cooperation between the two institutions in the scientific and engioeering fields, and the exchange of visits by the teaching staff, who will deliver lectures, hold seminars and conduct scientific research.

According to the protocol, several laboratory and engineering technicians will be dispatched to the Leningrad Institute for train-

The two institutions will also exchange pamphlets, publications and scientific and engineering research and will exchange expertise in the academic and administrative fields.

W. Europeans concerned over Mideast

By Samira Kawar Special to the Jnrdan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 15 - The growing concern of West European Christians for peace and justice in the Middle East and the impact of the Middle East Council of Churches in the international ecumenical movement prompted the British Council of Churches (BCC) to depute a delegation on a fact-finding mission to the region. the head of the BCC delegation told the Jordan Times.

The delegation, headed by the Rev. Brian Duckworth, the assistant secretary and the secretary of the division of the international affairs of the BCC, had meetings with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Awqaf and Islamie Affairs Kamel Sharif, the mufti of Jerusalem and heads of the Christian churches in Jordan.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, briefed the delegation on the necessity of total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied lands and the inalienable right of the Palestinians for their homeland.

The Israeli desecration of Islamie holy places in the occupied territories was also brought to the attention of the visiting deleg-

The Rev. Brian Duckwotth said ish Parliament,

that he and the other members of the delegation had come to the Middle East out of a concern for the humanitarian and political problems in the area in an attempt to achieve a better understanding and to convey it to their constituencies in Britain and Ireland. He added that they were particularly anxious to feel the responses in the area to the European initiative on the Middle East,

The Rev. Duekworth also told the Jordan Times that the delegation was deeply grateful for the npportunity it was given to meet with the leading political and religious leaders in Jurdan, particularly His Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The delegation will prepare a report on its findings during its visit to the Middle East, to be published in Britain and distributed to the constituencies of the delegatinn members. A press conference will also be held during which the findings of the mission will be made available to the British press,

The BCC is a representative agency of all churches in Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church, which has observer status. The council was formed in 1942 hy Archbishop William Temple. Its current president is the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is also a member of the Brit-

NCC agenda revealed

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Proposed amendments to a number of laws will be discussed by the National Consultative Council (NCC) during its regular weekly session next Monday.

The session, presided over by NCC President Ahmad Tarawnch

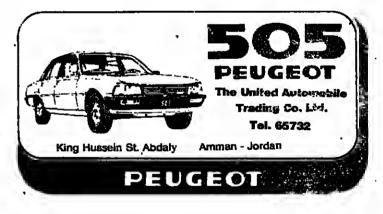
will discuss a draft law amending the law of independence of the judiciary: a draft law rectifying an agreement on the fouttl. energy project between the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Jordan Electricity Authority; a draft law amending the law for the organisation of cities, villages and buildings; and a draft law amending the municipalities law. Following the discussion these draft laws will be referred to the competent com-

The NCC will also discuss the government reply on a question related to the Education Ministry housing project. The questioner had wanted to urge the ministry tn include those who retired before the issuance of the law in its housing benefits.

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جالري عالية للفنون التشكيل Alia Art Gallery Alia Art Gallery has now it's permanent exhibition of paintings, sculptures, etchings, lithographs, ceramics and calligraphy by Jordanian modern artists. Bring your children along and develop in thein art appreciation. Open daily except Fridays from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. till 7 p.m. Shmeisani Tel: 62181 Amman - Jordon

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Qasem receives British ambassador

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) - Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office today British Ambassador in Ammao Alan Bedford Urwick. They discussed relations between the two

Unfit foodstuffs destroyed

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — The Department of Health Affairs and the Environment at Amman Municipality has destroyed 814 kilogrammes of canned meat and 350 kilogrammes of various kinds of foodstuffs after it was found they were unfit for human consumption, a spokesman said today. The department also closed down 17 shops for violation of the public health requirements. It also served warning to 19 other places in the various parts of Amman.

ACO gives JD 1,331,577 in loans

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) - The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Credit Organisation (ACO) today approved loans to farmers amounting to JD 1,331,577 to implement 137 agricultural projects. The board also decided to allocate JD 450,000 to construct irrigation networks and plastic greenhouses, JD 300,000 to dig artesian wells. JD 210,000 to establish specialised model farms for raising cattle, JD 59,000 to establish an olive press and JD 50,000 to establish a vegetable nursery in the Jordan

Pilgrims to Mecca leave Sept. 24

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) - A spokesman for the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs said today that the first group of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia will leave Amman on Sept. 24. On this occasion a ceremony will take place in Umm Al Hiran. where Awaaf Minister Kamel Al Sharif will address the pilgrims. Some 25,000 pilgrims, including 2,131 pilgrims from Palestinian areas occupied in 1948 and 300 from the Gaza Strip will be making the pilgrimage.

Rally registration deadline set

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Registration and payment of fees for the Jordan Rally 1981 will end on Thursday. Payment of fees for individul competitions, however, will continue until Sept. 23. On Sept. 30 the vehicles and teams participating in the rally will be ehecked at the Royal Jordanian Automobile Club.

Butros back from UNESCO meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra) — Director General of the Royal Scientifie Society (RSS) Albert Butros returned to Amman today after participating in meetings of a UNESCO consultative committee which concluded its meetings in Paris last Thursday. Dr. Butros said that the group discussed several topics related to UNESCO programmes and methods of its work in the fields of science and technology and prepared a study on new methods, trends and concepts which can constitute a base for the various policies of science and technology in a manner that can keep pace with the strategies of development in UNESCO member states for the third development decade (1980-1990). He said the 15-member group issued at the end of its five-day meetings a comprehensive repott calling for increased interest science and

Hamarneh to Rome for IATA meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 15 (Petra 1 - Tourism Director Michel Hamarneh left Amman for Rome yesterday to participate in meetings of a special committee on the rights of tourists organised by the IATA. The meetings began yesterday and will last 10 days. During its meetings, the committee will discuss ways and means to protect the historic sites, as well as the rights and duties of tourists in the host countries.

ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event.

Let us know!



Let them come

THE CURRENT visit to the Middle East of the delegation representing the British Council of Churches is a welcomed event, and one that should serve as a model for similar visits to the area by special interest groups from many other corners of society in the Western World. By themselves, such groups cannot change the course of history or the immediate pattern of action on the ground, in Palestine, Northern Ireland or anywhere else in the world. Yet what they can contribute -- and such a contribution is badly needed in this age of computer-controlled misinformation campaigns -- is an independent voice. based on a dispassionate attitude and first-hand information gathered on the ground. We have consistently asked the Western World only to be fair and faithful to its own ideals of justice for all and the application of the due process of law. Groups such as the British clergy team now in the area can provide the sort of independent analysis and facts that are required by free societies to reach honest conclusions about problems thousands of kilometres away.

It would be money well spent by the Arab states -particularly those who have the surplus cash -- to invite a steady stream of groups from the West to visit the Middle East and see the facts for themselves. The most productive visits would be those of special interest groups, such as labour, women's, student, religious, cultural or educational delegations, the kind of people who could relate more personally to the Arab World's problems and challenges by meeting here with their Arab counterparts. The dictates of a proper exchange of accurate information demand such an effort. It is about time the Arab World did something in this field on a large and serious scale.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: It is obvious that the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel seriously threatens the security of the Gulf, because such an alliance places Israel in the position of the partner, in planning and implementation, with the United States

For years, Washington has been talking about its responsibilities towards the security of the Gulf and is still doing so. Furthermore, Washington sought to establish military bases in the Arab area on the pretext of carrying out this responsibility. Since the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance makes Israel a partner in shouldering the American responsibilities in the area in terms of planning and implementation, this means that Israel will become a participant in the American designs and plans regarding the security of the Gulf. This is the most serious danger of the alliance to

In light of this development, the Gulf states should realise the dangers posed by any American presence in the Gulf because it would necessarily be an Israeli presence. Consequently, the resistance by the Gulf states of the American presence in the area is a national duty towards their own security in order to keep the Israeli presence away from the area, and consequently away from the Arab oilfields.

The American-Israeli strategic alliance is in fact a threat to the security of the Gulf in an unprecedented manner. It is time for the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council to adopt a unified and clear stand capable of rescuing the area from the joint American-Israeli domination.

Saudi Arabia has to define position

AL DUSTOUR: Saudi Arabia yesterday announced its opposition and denunciation of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel. This undermines Washington's hopes of applying the theory of collective security in the Middle East to confront the alleged Soviet menace. It is also a clear warning to the U.S. administration against the consequences of its absolute bias in

favour of the Zionist entity.

As an independent state, Saudi Arabia has its international weight and influence. It defines its policy and bases its foreign relations on the basis of its interests and on Arab and Islamic commitments to the cause of confronting the Zionist aggression on the Arab lands and Islamic holy places. Saudi Arabia will not accept any interference in its internal affairs or any attempt to steer its policy by others. Furthermore, it refuses to be part of the cold war which President Reagan is now trying to escalate as part of the muscle-flexing policy against the Soviet Union.

What threatens the security and safety of the whole area, and Saudi Arabia in particular, is the Israeli menace. The 'Soviet' menace played up by Reagan and Begin is intended to divert Arab attention from the real danger represented in the policy of aggression and expansion Israel is carrying out with American weapons and support. This policy has now gone beyond all limits after Washington and Tel Aviv decided to cooperate strategically.

Saudi Arabia, which is fully aware of the American-Israeli design, can never accept cooperation with Washington which has set up a strategic alliance with an enemy who is threatening the Arab and Islamic nation.

Riyadh was never unaware of the dangers of the American-Israeli alliance, but it has been keeping its relations with Washington on the hope that the Reagan administration might be more rational and might adopt an even-handed and reasonable stand towards the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Now that Reagan has proven that he is like other American presidents in terms of bias in favour of Israel, Saudi Arabia will have to say its word and define its position because the American-Israeli strategic alliance gives Israel more weapons and strengthens its aggressive intentions and expansionist policy in the

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Panic at the roundabouts

ROUNDABOUTS are becoming a distinct feature in the design of roads in Amman. The intersection of two main roads is often transformed into a roundabout, unless traffic signals are planned to control the flow of vehicles.

The roundabouts offer a good solution for the organisation of low-and mediumdensity traffic. They also represent an architectural beauty, especially when decorated with plants, flowers and statues. But, for heavy traffic conditions, the roundabout becomes a bottleneck causing serious delays to the motorists. In Amman, the tendency has been to construct more roundabouts in view of the overemphasis on the architectural and organisational aspects, and due to the relative slowness in the installation of traffic signals. In many cases, this has provided a satisfactory. cheap, easy, and beautiful solution to traffic congestion. In other cases, all of the benefits have been lost because of the improper design of the roun-

The location of the roundabout, or the circle, as it is constructed in most cases, gives a striking example of how one shortcoming in the planning

can induce many drawbacks. The official authorities plan the location of the circle, and, sometimes, have to purchase the land necessary for its construction. The actual purchase is accomplished fafter the word spreads and the price of the land rises sharply in anticipation. The cost of the land added to the cost of construction should be compared in the first instance with the cost of installing traffic signals. Then comes the consideration of the biggest portion of the cost of the circle vis-a-vis its effect on the vicinity and on the intended use. The shops. restaurants, and major facilities start to appear around it: the price of the land soars: and buildings get constructed in a short while. This process upsets the price of the land and buildings in other areas, and tends to concentrate and centralise the movement of cars and pedestrians where they are least needed: at the intersection of major roads. The inadequacy of nearby car parks tempts motorists to stop their cars on the circle or at its exits

causing severe congestion. The flow of cars in and out of the circle is not properly accounted for. The entrances and exits are usually connected

to other major intersections whose intake and processing of traffic do not always match those at the circle. Amman's Third Circle -- Ministry of Interior route is a good example to quote. Few years ago, it was thought that the construction of the bridge-tunnel arrangement would speed up the flow of traffic in the various directions. This has proved to be a successful operation, though it had created a higher rate of flow of cars, which has been markedly felt at the Third Circle and at the Ministry of Interior Circles. The planning and the design should have taken into account the whole line, from its beginning to its end, and should not have been limited to just one bottleneck. Another reason for the congestion at the circle is that the access roads are usually divided by a centre island without which many vehicles could' have been channelled to their destinations without the need to go though the circle.

Sometimes, the pavement surrounding the circle contains many imperfections. It is not unusual to see manholes, or covered manholes, sticking above or drawn below the surface of the road, resulting in mechanical damage to the veh-

On some circles, the surface of the road slopes down away from their centres, forcing the cars to swerve and topple at moderate or high speeds. The lanes too are not properly

marked, in contradiction with

the international driving code. The public do not help much in alleviating the gravity of the problem. The right of way is not adhered to, and is often reversed: the cars flowing into the cirice are given priority while traffic jams the road surrounding the circle. It is common for a motorist to find himself surrounded by cars from his right heading to the left, and from his left heading to the right, while the sound of horns from vehicles behind him urges him to hasten and clear their way. The traffic police assume a mixed attitude of intervening to case up the situation, watching helplessly -- sometimes standing-by indifferently. In some cases they chase the offending motorist, while in others they let him go, especially when the offending vehicle bears a red-number plate.

The pedestrians create another headache. The circle itself is sometimes transformed into a playground for children

who keep trespassing on the road. Passengers getting on and off taxis and buscs just add to the chaos, in particular if the bus-stop is located near the cir-

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Although most roundabouts are eircles, some take other geometrical shapes, and are not immediately recognisable as roundabouts. The motorist is left to use his own judgment and to guess the direction of driving. In the winter season. when the circles accumulate rain-water, the driver has to guess the position of any ditch or protruding manhole too.

I helieve the authorities concerned should re-consider the situation on the roundabouts as a matter of urgency. The may decide to introduce more traffic signals or utilise alternative routes. Future city planning might also he affected. I realise that all the cities in the world experience traffic congestion of some sort: but an organised hold-up is better than a chaotic one accompanied by accidents and hot tempers. Finally, it is worth remembering that in many countries, the official authorities are sued in the courts for any accidents occurring due to their negligence.



By Stephen Powell

BANGUI, Central African Republic - Under a mango tree in one of Bangui's poorer districts a scattering of Africans sit around drinking millet beer out of calabashes and talking politics.

The talk is of 'national reconstruction,' the key phrase here since the recent army coup and the setting up of a military committee

for national recovery.

The task is enough to daunt the greatest optimist. Situated as its name suggests at the very heart of Africa, bounded on the south by Zaire and on the north by Chad, this is a country which has suffered

cruelly for much of this century. It is not the first time there has been talk of rebuilding the republic. When French paratroopers brought the 14-year tyranny of Jean-Bedel Bokassa to an abrupt end in September 1979. President David Dacko set out to do just that.

However, having been installed by France, the former colonial power, he was widely regarded as as a puppet of the French. He

Talk of reconstruction

spent much of his two years in power fighting for political sur-

The new ruler, army chief of staff Gen. Andre Kolingba, does not suffer from this disadvantage. But he has problems enough.

economically. Gen. Kolingba who says the army will not stay in power for more than a year, has appealed to the international community to give 70 billion cfa francs (about \$400 million) in aid to help put this country's shattered economy

The rule of Emperor Bokassa, a capricious tyrant accused at his trial in absentia last year of cannibalism, left the country in a sad

A United Nations report published last April gives a vivid picture of the state of the nation on the eve of the military take-over. A U.N. mission which visited a hospital in the town of Mbaiki said there were no mattresses or blankets. no water, electricity or food and practically no drugs or

It added that the Mbaiki hospital was reported to be better than many others in the country.

If it were not for aid from France, the country could scarcely keep its administration going. France subsidises half of the budget deficit, estimated this year at between eight and nine billionefa francs (about \$35 million).

The money from Paris arrives monthly, and officials readily concede that without it the goverament could not pay its 23,000 civil servants. Two-thirds of the national budget goes on paying salaries

French aid officials here make no bones about the reason for Paris's largesse. 'We do not want a revolution here. said a French aid official. 'If the Central African Republic had a revolution, it could bring in its train the destabilisation of surrounding countries."

The Central African Republic itself is not lacking in natural resources and there is great unfulfilled potential to give the Central Africans an infinitely hetter life

than they have at present.. 'It's a rich country without knowing it,' said Abdoul Barry, representative here of the United Nations development programme. "These people shouldn't be poor. They have uranium, manganese, diamonds, timber and

good agricultural prospects." The current plight of the country, at present one of the poorest in the world, is not entirely the fault of Bokassa. The Central African Republic, known before independence as Oubangui-Chari, was mercilessly exploited in colonial times.

. A French author who has spent much of his life in Africa described this country as 'the most brutally exploited of all the French colonies m black Africa.

When the French authorities abolished forced labour in 1946 it caused an outcry among French business interests in Bangui. The local chamber of commerce unanimously condemned it, saymg that no more work would be done in the country.

Not surprisingly, there is a certain suspicion of the French among the people of Bangui. As the men and women sit under the mango tree, nursing calabashes of millet beer, they discuss who might be willing to help the country get on its feet. A young man working at the radio station suggests the United States or West Germany. The refrain that America will help the country is heard time and again.

Reuter.

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON - The U.S. army is girding to protect its plan to deploy 1.500 anti-tank helicopters in Western Europe as government budget-cutters seek areas to pare military spending.

Army officials say the helicopter programme, which could cost more than \$10 billion, is vital to . North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) defence against any Soviet invasion.

They say the helicopters, armed with sophisticated guided missiles, would be essential to destroy Soviet tanks spearheading such an invasion.

But the administration's Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has persuaded President Reagan that his military expansion programme must be curtailed if there is to he any hope of achieving a balanced federal budget by

The official said even advanced helicopters now being developed are too vulnerable to Soviet army firepower and would probably disappear from the battlefield

within a week. Pentagon helicopeter advocates like John Zugschwert adamantly deny such assessments and say

Battling to save the Apache

they would like to see the antitank fleet fully deployed by 1989. This is the toughest machine ever built by man.' he told Rcuters, pointing to a plastic model of the AH64 Apache anti-tank

helicopter. He said the machine, which has been test-flown by its designer Hughes Helicopter and army pilots, can he more effective than a Soviet tank because it is faster. more mobile and can fly at night and in bad weather, employing

advanced vision-enhancing technology. The Apaches cost \$15 million each, according to Hughes Helicopter.

The army wants to build 536. which would cost more than \$8 billion, and to build 250 of the less advanced gobra helicopters to supplement 750 that have recently been converted for anti-tank war-

Critics of the army's helicopter plans often cite the Vietnam experience, where the craft were frequently downed by small arms

fire much less powerful than Soviet army firepower. Paul Hoven, who flew a helicop-

ter in Vietnam and now works as a defence consultant, said in one week 17 of the 25 aircraft in his unit were shot down by enemy

He said his own simulated combat studies, in contrast to those of Col. Zugschwert, show the Cobra helicopter is almost invariably shot down attacking Soviet tanks. Mr. Hoven and several Pen-

tagon analysts said U.S. helicopter losses would be terrible in a Soviet attack and that the helicopters would be annihiliated if they were not quickly withdrawn to quieter sectors.

But the army insists the helicopter would be effective against tanks because it is less vulnerable than in the Vietnam era and would employ different tactics.

Col. Zugschwert said such improvements as shatter-proof rotor blades and duplicated control systems make the Apache difficult to shoot down.

He said the helicopters would

employ a tactic called 'nap of the earth,' flying extremely low near the front line behind friendly forces, using trees and hills for cover, and popping up quickly to zero in on enemy tanks with guided missiles.

With these tactics, said the colonel, army helicopters would help overcome the Warsaw Pact's superiority of 19,500 tanks to NATO's 7,000 in north central Europe.

But other Pentagon analysts dispute the army's position.

For one thing, they say, U.S. helicopters would have to cope with Soviet helicopters, not to mention faster and more manocuvrable enemy jets.

An engineer who has worked for 15 years on armour weapons said the newest helicopters remain highly vulnerable despite improvements.

He said the helicopter is a cumbersome vehicle which cannot carry much weight and burns three times as much petrol as a jet to travel the same distance - thus it

must remian lightly armoured to fly while carrying men and weapons

The engineer said one shot from a cannon or even a 50 calibre machine gun burst could bring down an Apache or Cobra if it hit the gear boxes, the propellor or blade hubs:

He added these features cannot be made 'redundant' - duplicated on each helicopter to enhance survival - because that would make the machine foo heavy to fly.

Likewise, he said guided rockets are the only anti-tank weapons light enough to mount on a helicopter, but these require the helicopter or a spotter craft to hover exposed to murderous fire for 15 seconds or longer to guide the weapons to target.

Mr. Hoven said in such circumstances the helicopters would be quickly shot down or the pilot would refuse to hover long enough for the rocket to be guided to target.

One reason the army is so ke u on helicopters is because it is not allowed to bave its own combat planes and many soldiers are unwilling to rely on the air force for support, according to one Pen-

tagon official. Col. Zugschwert denied this was the case.

Reuter

Radica Islam

By Fred Halliday

REAL ISLAM must nationalistic, democratic progressive. It must not opposed tu civilisation, or science." It is in these ten that Masaoud Rajavi, leader the Mnjahedeen-e-Kh.
guerrillas explains his co mitment to an Islamic alt native to Khomeini.

When I met him in Pa recently he denied that I Mujahedeen had ever accept Khomeini's leadership of 1 revolution. They had st ported the movement to ove throw the Shah but h opposed Khomeini from I day he returned to Teh from Paris in February 19 Rajavi likes to tell the story the time he met Khomeini k 15-minute encounter.

The Ayatoliah talked fo few minutes, expressing warm feelings towards Mujahedeen. But when Raj said he had some import. matters to raise, the old m got up and left, saying ti Rajavi should submit his poir in writing.

The open breach came January 1980 when Khome prevented Rajavi from stan ing in the presidential ele tions. The Mujahedeen cri cised what they saw as the d tatorial nature of the Islan constitution, supported Kur ish demands for autonomy a were increasingly outspoken their attacks on illegal are: and torture by the Islan guards. They opposed these ure of the U.S. hostages November 1979 which the saw as a ruse by Khomeini whip up popular suppo behind the regime. They at accused the students holds the hostages of destroyit documents which showed th Islamic leader Ayatolla Beheshti had engaged in seco negotiations with the Ame cans just prior to the Shah

The Mujahcdeen origina in the Sixties, in the afterno of the June 1963 uprising Khomeini's followers in wh the Shah's forces crushed demonstrators and, after year, sent the Ayatolah is

Young Muslim radio rejecting the reformism of established political part gan to consider guer actions against the Shah

But the rift between older and the younger go erations was not bridged. 2 in 1971 the Mujahedeen beg

guerrilla attacks, soon alter f secular guerrilla forces of Fedayin, in revolt against paralysis of the commun Tudeh Party, started th campaign. In the eight years of und ground work, the Mujahede hit a number of governm targets hut were sor

weakened themselves. Aroi 80 of their members w killed and another arrested. Rajavi himself, son of a religiously orien merchant in the pilgrin town of Mashad, and a gra ate in political science Tehran university, ! arrested and tortured. He, the only one of the survi members of the Mujajet leadership to escape the fi squad, thanks to the u vention of President Pomp of France.

Although often accuse heing Islamic Marxists, Mujahedeen reject this I insisting that they are a ra current within Islam.

While they insist on the sibility of their new inte tation of Islam, they still a the authority of the reli works and, implicitly, superiority of this over. forms of thought.

They are anti-clerical. Shariati but only becaus see the mullahs as havin torted Islam. They clair Islam advocates full equi men and women, and criticisms of the fact the members of their organ

wear the heiab or head The Mujahedeen se have won considerable! among young people affected with Khoi regime.

Sales of their newspi believed to have rea quarter of a million a military leader. Khiabanim, is still cod the Mujahedeen's OF from inside Iran. Deta brave, modest and sind may be, but some whether they have the vision and the resources to ride the storms.

-- From the

مركدا من الأمل

عكذا عن الأمل

mportant turning point in Arab economic action

us is the last of a three-part series based on ecture given by Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, secary general of the Council of Arab conomic Unity (CAEU), during a recent it to the Vienna headquarters of the United tions Industrial Development Organtion. In the first two parts, the writer gave a torical background to joint Arab economic ion and discussed CAEU's structure and steps taken so far to increase cooperation 1 coordination among the Arab League's mber states. Today, Dr. Qaddouri gives outline of the Arab Economic Unity reement and the economic resolutions pted at the 11th Arab summit conference d in Amman last year, and evaluates the gress of joint Arab economic action.

The Arab economic unity agreement

VAS MENTIONED in the previous part that the Economic icil of the Arab League in the mid-1950s had felt the need for a agreement that would be based on new foundations and to which iember states of the Arab League would be committed. Accordthe Arab Economic Unity Agreement has come into existence: easons for creating such an agreement are clearly stated in its duction as following.

The signatories desirous of organising and consolidating onomic relations among the Arab League states on bases that e consistent with the natural and historical links among them; d to provide the best conditions for the flourishing of their onomies, development of their resources and attainment of osperity of their countries, bave agreed on the establishment of complete economic unity among themselves and on the bievement of such unity in a gradual way but as fast as possible ch that the transfer of their countries from the status quo to the ture status is accomplished without rendering any damage to eir basic interests."

far, 13 Arab states bave signed the agreement and that is ly more than half the number of member states of the Arab ue. These 13 states, listed according to the dates of ratification are Kuwait, the Arab Republic of Egypt, whose membership een suspended, the Republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic, lashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Arab Republic of Yemen, Democratic Republic of Sudan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Democratic Republic of Somalia, Peoples Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Palestine.

The main features of the Arab Economic Unity Agreement may be summed up as follows:

a. The basic long term objective of the agreement is the achievement of economic unity among Arab countries.

b. The agreement specifies that the achievement of this objective guarantees for the Arab states and their citizens certain freedoms and rights; namely, freedom of personal and capital mobility, freedom of exchange of foreign and national goods and products, freedom of residence, work, employment and practice of economic activities, freedom of transportation and transit and the rights of possession, bequeath and inheritance.

Furthermore, the agreement specifies the way by which the signatories can accomplish economic unity, namely, by merging their countries into a single customs area subject to a unified administration, by unification of their customs tariff and eustoms legislation and regulations, by unification of import-export policies, by unification of transport and transit regulations, by signing multilateral trade and payment agreements jointly with other countries, by coor-dinating trade, agricultural and industrial policies and by unification of economic legislation such that it would guarantee equivalent conditions for all citizens of the signing states working in agriculture, industry and other professions.

c. The third important feature of the agreement is the linkage between governing the procession toward economic unity and the procedural form of decision making. To guarantee expediency in the decision making process, the agreement specifies that the Council of Arab Economic Unity may take its decisions by a majority of two thirds of the votes of member states and not necessarily unanimously.

These three main features altogether are only found in the Arab Economic Unity Agreement.

A comprehensive view of CAEU's activities

THE COUNCIL of Arab Economic Unity has concentrated its efforts on several basic activities or gateways to economic integration. These include the following:

1. The Arab Common Market with its broad multiple targets, cus-

toms, administrative and technical requirements. 2. Joint Arab production through the establishment of joint venture

companies and specialised producers' associations and unions. 3. Developing infrastructures that play a basic role in increasing linkages among Arab economies.

4. Planning activities leading to coordination between the development plans of the individual countries and formulation of a joint Arab development plan.

5. Legal and procedural activities leading to the creation of the necessary environment to facilitate reaching the ultimate goals through multilateral agreements and unification of legislation and

6. Monetary and fiscal efforts that culminated in the council's initiative to establish the Arab Monetary Fund.

The Amman summit

The 11th Arab summit conference held in Amman, between Nov. 25-27, 1980, adopted four documents, namely:

1. The strategy of joint Arab economic action. The convention of national economic action

3. The unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital in the

4. The decade of joint Arab development.

Following are the basic contents of each of them:

1: The Strategy of Joint Arab Economic Action

This document represents an important turning point in the Arab economic movement due to its emphasis on Arab unity and development, and its dependence on the principle of Arab national planning for the joint economic sector.

In addition to dealing with development planning on an Arab national level and a joint Arab development plan, the document deals with setting the time limits (1981-2000) of the Arab strategy and within the limits of the available resources.

As for the requirements for implementing the strategy of the joint Arab economic action, the document points out that:

The General Administration for Economic Affairs of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, jointly with the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, shall coordinate what the Arab institutions have presented, and shall formulate the final plan for joint Arab action, to be presented to the Arab Economic Council for adoption.

In the field of instruments of implementation the document calls for the following:-

The elimination of obstacles facing the implementation of the existing multilateral agreements, and the work towards continuous coordination between the Arab Economic and Social Council and the Conneil of Arab Economic Unity, through cooperation between the two organisations.

2) The Convention of National Economic Action

The second basic document that was adopted by the 11th Arab summit conference is the Convention of National Economic Action, in which it was endeavoured to include stable principles and bases for Arab-Arab and Arab-international economic relations. It was actually adopted to ensure the continuity of joint Arab economic action and its support. In this respect it points out the following:-

The Arab countries shall be committed to isolate the joint Arab economic action from Arab disputes, and to protect it from sudden political shocks and disputes.

The convention asks the Arab countries to work in such a way that the final target of any Arab economic cooperation and integration must be to transform the economies of the Arab couotries ioto an Arab economic unity.

3) The Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States:

The Agreement states that the contracting parties shall allow the free mobility of Arab capital among them, and shall encourage and facilitate its investment in accordance with the plans and programmes for economic development in these countries, leading to the benefit of the host and investing countries. The contracting countries shall undertake to protect the investor and safeguard his investment

This agreement is considered an important attempt for finding a common investment area among the contracting countries.

4) The Decade of Joint Arab Development

Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar have committed themselves to allocate \$5 billion for financing the first" Decade of Joint Arab Development" at an annual rate of \$500 million to be divided among them in percentages to be agreed on during the decade.

It was agreed that the total amount that was agreed un for the first decade of the 1980s can be increased in the light of the growing need and the financial capabilities of Arab countries.

The project aims at accelerating development in the least developed Arab countries through financing their development projects, giving priority to big projects that assist in strengthening economic relations among Arab countries and the realisation of Arab economic integration with the objective of raising the economic and social standards of their people.

It was also agreed that financing shall be in the form of easy loans with a 1 per cent interest rate. The loans would be repayable after a 10-year grace period from the start of the project, and they would be

repaid in equal annual instalments for a period of 20 years. It is worth noting that what has been allocated for the Decade of Joint Arab Development is considered an addition to the financial resources provided by the existing Arab lunds on the national and individual country levels.

The door has been left open for the remaining Arab countries capable of participation to take part in this project in the future, as a fulfillment of their national duty.

Evaluation

IT IS NOT EASY to give an objective evaluation of such a complex and comprehensive work as joint Arab economic action. However, in relative terms it can be concluded that the economic side of joint Arab action has moved in substantially big steps in comparison with the political side of joint Arab action, even though the achievements on both sides of joint action have not reached, in general, a satisfactorily advanced level in relation to expectations.

The difficulties facing joint Arab economic action are primarily due to the following:

1. The general development stage of the Arab states which are still considered as developing countries.

Weakness of the political side of Arab joint action.

3. Differences in the basic economic and political systems in the Arab states.

4. The influential role that such considerations as political and institutional interests play in the limitation of development and progress of joint economic action among Arab countries.

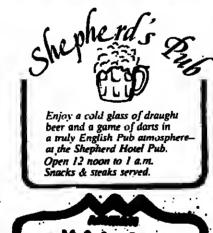
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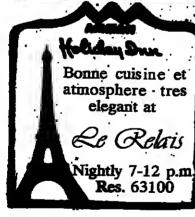
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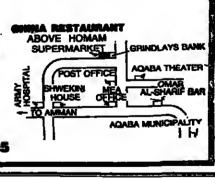
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MISCELLANEOUS



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Bonn, Ankara sign \$250m aid pact

BONN. Sept. 15 (R) — West Economic Cooperation and German Foreign Minister Hans. Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) agree- key \$940 million of aid in credits, held up for consideration by Dietrich Genscher signed an agreement today giving Turkey aid worth 590 million marks (\$250 million), the foreign ministry said.

Economic aid of 460 million marks (\$195 million), will go this year to support the Turkish govemment's economic programme

a top foreign ministry official said.

Defence aid of 130 million marks (\$55 million) will run until the middle of 1982 and be devoted to help Turkey meet its NATO commitments and to strengthen the alliance's southeast flank, the ministry statement said.

The OECD, which comprises under an Organisation for 24 industrial nations, agreed at a grants and export guarantees.

The economic aid is divided into 330 million marks (\$140 million) of low-cost import credits and 130 million marks (\$55 million) of aid for capital projects, a spokesman for the ministry of economic cooperation said.

agreed by the West German par-

committee because of wornes about the political situation in the country.

Turkey last year received special rearmament aid of 600 million marks (\$254 million), as well as 130 million marks in regular defence aid and economic aid The economic aid package was worth 560 million marks (\$237

aid to Poland

country's participation in a credit of such proportions without first squaring it with German Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer. An economic ministry spokesman said West Germany was expected to contribute about 250 million marks towards the package

to help the Polish economy. Bonn's existing commitments to helping the Polish economy could put a hurden of about a billion marks on next year's federal budget. after adding 600 million marks this year, the spokesman said.

Industrial states to boost their aid to poorest nations

PARIS, Sept. 15 (R) - Major industrial countries have agreed at a conserence in Paris to boost substantially their aid to the world's poorest countries, according to official sources.

A compromise agreement was reached after a two-week United Nations conference on development aid, attended by 155

Industrial countries said they would increase aid to the world's 31 poorest nations either by giving 0.15 per cent of their Gross National Product (GNP) or doubling their present contributions.

The developing "Group of 77" had wanted a commitment to 0.15 per cent of GNP by 1985 hut some industrial countries said the target was too severe in the present economic climate.

Under the agreed text, industrial countries are also committed to strive for an overall Third World aid commitment of 0.7 per

The growing trade in Turkish debt

BONN, Sept. 15 (R) — West Germany has blocked early approval of a new one billion marks (\$424 million) EEC aid package for Poland,

represented Bonn at the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels

vesterday, said in an interview on "Deutschlandfunk" radio today

that he vetoed the proposed EEC package.

He said be made clear at the meeting that he could not pledge his.

Peter Corterier, minister of state at the foreign ministry, who

West Germany vetos

By Metin Munir

ISTANBUL: The Turkish Government's scheme for settling some \$1.3 billion of unpaid debts to foreign companies has created a lucrative international market in which these debts are being traded.

The debts are to suppliers who sent goods to Turkey on the hasis of cash against goods or cash against documents without insuring themselves with bodies such as Guarantee Department.

Between, 7.000 and 10,000 companies were hit when Turkey was unable to transfer the foreign exchange to settle the debts, which were mainly incurred between 1977 and 1979.

The market in these nonguaranteed trade areas has arisen because of the long payment delays proposed by the Government. As a result, rights to the debts are trading at around one- . Turkey in a number of ways

third of face value. In January and May last year, the Turkish Government set out two options to unpaid suppliers. The first, known as the foreign the British Export Credits currency option, meant that suppliers who wished to be repaid in foreign exchange would be repaid over 10 years, with the first payment being made after 41/2 years. Companies would receive between 3 and 8 per cent interest depending on the currency they

selected. The second, Turkish lira option, allows companies to be paid in Turkish lira on demand. The Turkish lira can he used inside

It is this second option and the opportunities it offers in Turkey which have led to the growth of the market in which the debts are being traded.

The sums involved are large. So far some \$500 million of the debt has been registered with the Central Bank for repayment in Turkish lira, as compared with around \$600 million to be repaid in foreign currency; companies owed the remaining \$200 million have not indicated how they wish repay-

The current settlement price ranges between 32 and 36 per cent of the face value of the claim. including 2 per cent broker's commission, according to hankers in London. The price seems to he going up as more and more people in Turkey and abroad wake up to its advantages. The market seems to offer

benefits all round: -The supplier is offered the opportunity of cutting his loss. He

specified by the Government, but able to place the remainder on his balance-sheet as a loss.

-The purchaser of the debt obtains Turkish liras cheaply, at around 315 or more a dollar compared with the official exchange rate of 120 a dollar.

- The Turkish Government also appears to believe it is benefiting. Debts incurred in foreign currency are being liquidated in Turkish liras. Further, the money is being used at a time of relative stagnation when investment is limited.

The demand for the so-called "non-guaranteed trade areas" (NGTAS) comes mainly from Turkish citizens. Some large private groups like Cukurova and Transturk are reported to have made large purchases. Cukurova is said by bankers to

have bought \$65 million worth of NGTAS. Other hig huyers include some Turkish banks and contractors working abroad. The funds thus secured are commonly used as working capital and, less frequently, for new investments. Money is scarce in Turkey and the gets between 32 and 36 per cent of rate of interest on a six-month his claim in foreign currency and is . hank loan is over 60 per cent.

Some foreign banks which are opening branches in Turkey are resorting to NGTAS purchases to fund the capital of their Turkish operations. The Bank of Credit NGTAS in the short term, its and Commerce International has funded its branch capital in this fashion, according to bankers.

Although this market is not foreseen in any legislation, the

longer term benefits are more

Most Turks who huy the NGTAS - with foreign currency they were not supposed to have

A growing market in unpaid Turkish debt to foreign companies has shortterm benefits for the Turkish Government, for suppliers and for the purchasers of the debt, but there may be problems in the longer term.

that it could expect trading in the debt. Officials smile wryly when asked about the market.

However, the Central Bank has. tacitly condoned existing practices by asking the Government to extend by one year the period during which those who have opted for repayment in foreign exchange can switch to the Turkish lira option. This extension could affect the price at which the debt trades,

There are also reports that some European and American-hased banks and brokers are amassing the NGTA5 with the hope that they will go up in value. The fact that in less than a year the price went up from 21 per cent of face value to 32 per cent is a clear indi-cation that the hope is not in vain. Bankers say that by the end of autumn the price could go as high as 50 per cent.

The scope for utilising Turkish lira locally is wide. The funds can be used in the form of foreign capital investments, increasing equity in joint ventures, and making foreign investments. They can be used by foreigners to buy equity in

Turkish Government was aware abroad - establish companies

This entitles the "foreign partner" to annual repatriation, in theory, ad infinitum. The result may well be that for the sake of liquidating its debts with Turkish lira quickly, the Turkish Government is accepting to pay dividends to its own citizens in foreign capital indefinitely.

Financial Times news feature

Moscow doubles petrol price

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (R) - The Soviet government announced vesterday that it had doubled the price of petrol and raised the cost of alcohol and tobacco by 17-27 per cent.

The Chairman of the State Committee on Prices, Nikolai Glushkov, announced the rises on Moscow's mid-evening television news and said they would come into effect Tuesday.

He said the rises in tobacco and alcohol prices had been suggested by working people and were intended to limit their consumption. The prices of jewellery, cut-glass, carpets, furniture, chinaware, leather clothing and fur articles would rise by 25-30 per cent and knitwear, haberdashery, some drugs, household goods and cosmeries

by 12-37 per cent, he added. Rumours of the impending increases spread through the city over the last few days and long queues for vodka, petrol and huxury goods formed outside shops and service stations.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) - Following are the buying and selling tates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the close of trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets today.

One sterling

1.8330/50 1.2001/2004 2.3350/65 2.5810/40 1.9950/80 38.21/26

5.6075/6125 1185.50/1186.00 225,30/60 5,6250/75 5.9240/50

7.3650/75 One ounce of gold 457.00/458.50 U.S. doftar Canadian dollar West German marks **Dutch** guilders Swiss francs Belgian francs French francs ltalian lire Japanese ven

Swedish crowns Norwegian crowns Danish crowns U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) — The market closed lower, extending yesterday's sharp falls which followed yesterday's action by the Bank of England through the money market to push up short term interest rates, strengthen sterling and restrict bank lending, dealers said. Closing levels were above the day's lows, and, at 1500 the F.T. index was down 9.9 at 532.0 after a low of 529.0.

U.K. government bonds showed net falls ranging to around % point but the steadier trend of sterling tended to prevent further falls, dealers added. Losses in equity leaders were pared due to technical factors and gold shares were drifting easier.

North American issues closed lower.

ICI closed 2p easier at 272 and GEC reduced 13p fall to 3p at 744p. B.P., Glaxo, Shell, Plessey, Blue Circle, Thorn EMI, Bowater and Lucas eased between 4p and 9p.

Banks, insurances and the rest of the equity sector ended above the lowest levels.

Consolidated Gold Fields ended a net 2p off at 526 after full year results and British Aerospace was 3p easier at 223 following interim figures. Willis Faber lost 5p at 395 also after interim results among insurance brokers.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION INVITATION TO TENDER NO. TCC 6/81

OUTSIDE PLANT AND TRANSMISSION WORKS

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan invites the submission of tenders for the provision, installation, testing and. commissioning, on a turnkey basis of:-

1. CATEGORY II: Local cables and related civil works, and/or

2. CATEGORY III: Transmission system and related power facilities

of the expansion of Urban Telephone Exchange and Transmission Network Project in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Participation in this tender is open to the nationals of the eligible source countries* as defined in the Loan Agreement, September 25, 1980, between the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and the Government of Jordan.

Tender documents and relevant instructions can be

obtained from: The Secretary of Tender Committee, TCC,

Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 300. The latest date for bid submission to TCC Headquarters in Amman is 14:00 hourson Sunday 15th Nov.

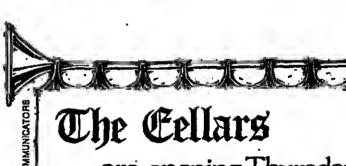
Tander documents include:

Volume I: General Conditions of Tender and Contract, and Annex to Volume I Volume III: Technical Specifications for

Outside Plant Facilities (Parts 1 & 2) and "Drawings for Outside Plant". Volume IV: Technical Specifications for Transmission Systam (Parts 1, 2 and 3)

* NOTE: As for the eligible source countries, reference may be made to the Secretary of Tender Committee. A Copy of the List of Eligible Source Countries can be seen on the Notice Board at TCC Headquarters also.

> Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismali **Director General**



Amman Marriott Hotel

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Administrative Assist, to the Executive Chef Busboys Barbacks

Bartenders Assist, Lounge Mgr. Banquet Maitre D' Mini Bar Attendants Restaurant Hostess

Restaurant Cashiers

Applicants must be Jordanian Nationals, speak fluent English and be 20 - 30 years of age.

Applicants should apply in person at the Arab International Hotels Co. opposite the Ministry of Trade and Industry behind Libyan Arab Airlines Office

> For further information please telephone 61416

> > فندق عمان ماريوت



Marriott Hotel AMMAN MARRIOTT HOTEL

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Front desk Receptionist/Cashier

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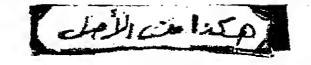
Reservation Clerks Bellmen Housekeepers Laundry Attendants Telephone Operators Gift shop sales Clerk

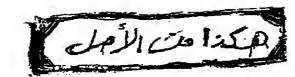
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> For further information please telephone 61416

> > عمان ماريوب







olov sets two records orld weightlifting

France, Sept. 15 (R) — Bulgaria's Beloslav v set two world records last night to win the veight (under 60 kg.) title at the world weigh-:hampionships.

ifted a total of 302.5 ne as Cuba's Daniel e Olympie banunder 56 kg.) gold it he won the title on weight. Third was the

RATES 1 Sarkisian, who had up a class after the lympics, had been fight for the title. rear-old Bulgarian, ating Nunez in May's p, was tipped to finish

> ugh Nunez took the snatch by beating his ecord by 0.50 kg with g., Manolov was only id going into the sec

ond movement. Manolov, the lightest of the trio, had chosen his weights sensibly and completed all bis six lifts with a total of 302.5 kg. -- 5 kg. more than the previous best set by Soviet Olympic champion Viktor Marzin in July. His last clean and

jerk was 170 kg., a world record. Manolov then waited for his two rivals to try to exceed his total. Cunez tried 170 kg. for his last clean and jerk. But he blacked out after the clean and staggered off the platform.

Sarkisian had to take 17 kg. to win as he was the heaviest of the trio. But this was 7 kg. more than his former world record and he could only lift the bar to his thigh before dropping it.

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mational company is looking for an experixecutive secretary who must have a successful record with good command of Arabic and Shorthand is a must. Working hours are for a . Remuneration depends on qualifications.

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SPANISH CLASSES

ext course commences on Saturday, Fir 3rd. Registration is 17th September Siber 3rd. Between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Spanish cultural centre. Zein Street, Jabal Amman, close to the h Embassy.

SPANISH CLASSES

GOREN BRIDGE

LES H. GOREN

merable. South

♥975**2** ♦ K82

TH K 5 1053 st North East

+ Q92

Page a 3 NT Pass

ad: Queen of .

ily natural, when 10 trump contract, t up your long suit ever, the overall ions of the hand maire that you hese impulses in nore logical ap-

outh conducted a 'ction to their best' player showed his and, after South d a halanced, hand, North settlobvious game. spada lead, a eciarer would go would win the

and of the suit and

try the diamond finasse. East would win and return a spade, and declarer would find that he could not come to more than eight tricks before West gained the lead with the ace of hearts to cash his established spadas and defeat the contract.

The thoughtful declarer would realize that, if the diamond finesse were to succeed, the contract was foolproof. Therafore, he would search for a line that could succeed aven if the king of diamonds was offside.

Declarer must try to establish a ninth trick while eliminating the entry to the danger hand-in this case, West. Therefore, declarer should lead a heart from his hand at trick three. If the defenders do not win this trick, daelarer abandons hearts and sets up his diamond suit to bring home his contract. So let's assume that West wins the ace and knocks out declarer's last

spada stopper. Now declarer can take the diamond finesse with almost complete safety. Unlasa West has led a spade from a short suit, the contract must succeed even if the finesse fails. As the cards lie, East does not have a spade to return after he wins the king of diamonds, so declarer makes the rest of the tricks. But if East does have another spade, the suit should break 4-4, which limits tha defenders to two tricks in spadas-the king of diamonds and the ace of hearts.

Moscow may ask to move Oympics from U.S.

MOSCOW, Sept. 15 (A.P.) -A Senior Soviet Olympic offi-cial said yesterday that the U.S.S.R. Olympic Committee has not yet considered asking for the movement of the 1984 Olympic from Los Angeles if the South African Springbok Rugby team plays in the United States.

"So far, the National Olympic Committee has not considered this question," Dmitri Prokhorov, chief of the committee's external relations department, told the Associated Press in a telephone inter-

He said the committee would wait until the South African games in the United States before deciding their position regarding the Los

Angeles summer games.
The Washington Post reported Saturday that the Soviet Union will as the International Olympie Committee at an Olympic congress meeting Sept. 22 at Baden-Baden, West Germany, to remove the Olympics from Los Angeles if the Springboks are allowed to play in the United States.

India beats East Germany in hockey

EAST GERMANY, Sept. 15 (A.P.) - India's Olympic field hockey team won its second game against East Germany on Sunday, downing the home side 3-2 on two goals by Sijet Ali. Thieme put the Germans ahead with a goal in the 12th minute, but Ali equalised 15 minutes later. The East Germans went ahead again on a goal by Berger, but that was the end of their scoring. Zaforlobal tied the score 2-2 in the 35th minute, and Ali added the final score.

UFO causes panic in Peking

PEKING, Sept. 15 (A.P.I - The Peking evening news has reported, it was swamped with telephone calls from people reporting seeing an "Unidentified Flying Object," or "UFO," over the city. The bright, round object spotted Saturday turned out to be a research balloon reflecting the sunlight, the newspaper said. It said the balloon was sent aloft by the Academy of Science and it carries 375 pounds of instruments.

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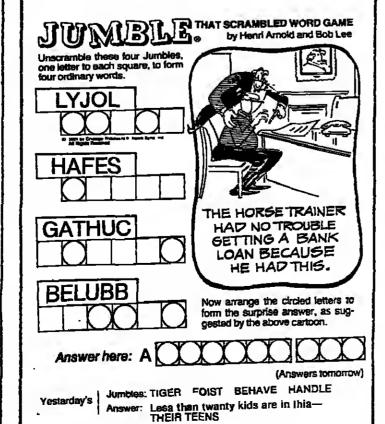
The Italian Restaurant Hakooz

Jabai Amman, Prince Muhammad Street, opposite City Bank Tel.: 42829

The management of the Italian restaurant Hakooz is happy to announce that it is fully prepared to receive its customers for dinner on Fridays. Italian Chef Damino-Brandy is pleased to offer all kinds of Italian food, including a variety of pizzas.



upside down."



Three talented strikers in European Soccer Cup competition

LONDON, Sept. 15 (R) - "A tale of three strikers" could well be the story of this year's European Soccer Cup competition which starts Wednesday with the 16 first round first-leg ties.

For the likely destination of the ehampions' eup in May, Munich, Turin or Liverpool, where the magnificent silver trophy is under safe-keeping at present, may hinge on the exploits of three of the world's outstanding foot-

Karl-Heinz, Roberto Bettega and Kenny Dalgtish are the gifted stars and marked men every time they step foot on a pitch. Dalglish, the most chapped Scot

of all time with 79 international appearances, is the shining talent in the Liverpool side which is seeking its fourth European cup suc-

Strangely, while retaining all his old flair. Dalglish lost the goal touch last season and has not scored in the English first division since November 22, 1980.

But Dalglish played a vital role in Liverpool's victory over Real Madrid of Spain in last season's

fmal and he could end that goal drought with a vengeance in Finland against Oulu Palloseura.

Rummenigge, European footballer of the year, was in the Bayern side that celebrated the last of their three champions' cup successes in 1976.

He lost goal touch as Dalglish last year and finished top scorer in the Bundesliga of the second suc-

cessive season with 29 goals. But Rummenigge will miss the influence of midfield general Paul Brenner against Oesters Vaexio in Sweden. Breitner, who provides much of Rummenigge's amminition, injured a thigh muscle in a league match last week and will miss the trip to Scandinavia.

International striker Dieter Hoeness and Icelandic midfielder Asgeir Signivinsson, who missed the Brunswick match through injury, will be lit to face Oesters.

The elegent Bettega has the hardest task tomorrow, for he may find goals hard to come in Scotland against Glasgow Celtic, the 1967 winners.

Peanuts









Andy Capp









Mutt 'n' Jeff









52 Sturges and

Foster

director

56 Choir

58 Sacred

62 Staff

lmaga 59 Dropsy 60 Biblical

word of

11 It's clear

13 Goofs

19 Swiss

23 Trite

18 Diatribe

river

26 Danger

28 Yearned

29 Brown

32 Vincent

36 Car style

30 Over

37 Rift

24 Fake prefix 25 Think

- mouthed (insincere)

12 Active one

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1981

YOUR DAILY from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are under good infinences early in the day and can easily advance in career matters. Later you find potentially upsetting conditions urging you to make needed changes.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Make sure you know what higher-ups expect of you instead of relying on untested ideas. Don't be misled by outsiders.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new ideas you have for expansion but wait for a better day before putting them in operation. Use common sense.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep promises made to others instead of trying to avoid your responsibilities. Try not to argue with close ties. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Be sure you

don't go ahead and do what associates want you to do without first giving the matter careful thought. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Only if you schedule your time

wisely can you accomplish your tasks today. Strive for increased harmony with family members. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use diplomacy in the handling of home affairs or there could be trouble. Study

your work plan before the actual labor. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Take time to plan social sctivities for the future. Find the right appliances that could make your work easier and more efficient.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You would be wise to do your shopping early in the day since unexpected problems could take up your time later. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try not to spend

more money than you can afford or you will regret it later. Show others that you are a sensible person. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Handling personal af-

fairs instead of wasting time on unimportant matters is the best route to follow today. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make a wise plan and

then carry through in a positive manner and get fine results. You can help a person in need now. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Morning is the best time to make new arrangements with associates. Relax at home

tonight and relieve tensions. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she could be inclined to disagree with others too much, so teach to be more diplomatic. Upon reaching maturity much success is possible. Make sure to give ethical and religious training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Melvin Kanworthy

47 Painting 24 Fast-grow 48 Eager ing tree 27 Serve aa Dramatis 49 Uses a personae 5 Greek soapbox a panel

34 Goddess of

healing

Chores

38 Govt. org.

39 Set

promen 10 Wait 31 Goata 14 Oriental fast Pace 32 "— Goriot' 15 Serving 33 Read hurriedly

spoon 16 Hebrew lyre 17 Public of a kind 20 Chairs

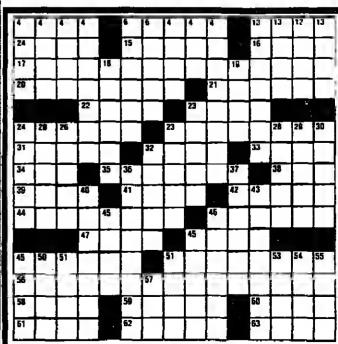
21 Basketbal 22 Weight

41 Unctuous allowance 23 Treat a ham

44 Choice food again 63 Ogler 46 Lika an elm Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

3 Store 4 Prickly

40 Dyeing 43 Ecstaay DOWN 45 Stick and 1 Cartoonist 2 God of love 46 Author Zweig 48 Scent 49 Laave out 50 Puerto plant 5 Baseball pitch 6 Musical 52 Gaa grade: abbr. "— сап 53 Harem roor you . . ." 54 Plaasant 8 Everything 9 Shaltared 55 Blemish 10 Circus 57 Nigerlan



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U.S. army chief in Western Europe Oslo Conservatives survives grenade attack in Hanau grounds for NATO's current

HANAU, West Germany, Sept. 15 (R) — Gen. Frederick Kroesen, commander of U.S. Army forces in Europe, survived an attempt on his life today in the latest outburst of anti-American violence in West Germany.

The 58-year-old general escaped from a grenade and gunshot attack in Heidelberg with minor cuts and resumed his day's work after treatment in the local U.S. army hospital.

"I don't know who is responsible, but I do know there is a group that said it had declared war on us. and I'm beginning to believe it," he told a news conference in Hanau, one of the main staging

Yellow River dam expected to hold if no more rain falls

PEKING, Sept. 15 (R) — A huge hydro-electric power station on China's flood-swollen Yellow River should be safe if no more rain falls in the next few days, flood prevention officials said today.

More than 15,000 workers have huilt a four-metre high earth dyke on top of a coffer dam, protecting construction as the Longyang Gorge power station being build on the upper reaches of the river in remote Qinghai province.

Quoted by the New China News Agency, the flood prevention headquarters in Peking estimated that if no more rain fell, the peak water level could top the coffer dam, but would still be lower than the

The upper Yellow River was rising at 1.2 metres a day and the flood peak should reach Longvang on Sept. 18 or 19, the agency said. The protective dyke is still ibeing raised, and electric Power Minister Li Peng is directing operations on the spot, the agency added. China has suffered a succession of flood disasters this year which have killed almost 2,000 people, according to official figures.

military manoeuvres. "They're trying to make this job

less than fun." Gen. Kroesen idenofied the group as the left-wing Red Army faction which carried out bomb attacks, shootings, hank raids, kidnappings and hijacks in the

The attack, the latest in a series of bombings against U.S. military installations in West Germany, came two days after a violent demonstration in West Berlin against a visit by U.S. Secretary of

State Alexander Haig. Gen. Kroesen told the news conference the attack occurred as he and his wife were being driven into Heidelberg along the Neckar River at about 7.20 a.m. (0520 GMT) in an armour-plated Mer-

As the car reached the northern gate to the city at about 70 kph (40 mph I, a grenade exploded at the rear, shattering the back window and spraying glass into the passenger compartment where he and his wife were sitting.

West German police said eight shots were fired as well.

The general was cut on the back of the neck by the shattered glass and Mrs. Kroesen was also slightly injured, but the two other occup-

An official announcement said

The president gave Mr. Rallis a

The new government to he announced on Thursday, which will include almost all the same ministers, will dissolve parliament on Saturday and proclaim the October elections,

begin coalition talks after Labour defeat ants -- Gen. Kroesen's aide Major Philip Bodine and a West German civilian driver -- were unhurt. OSLO, Sept. 15 (R)—Norwegian Conservative leader Kaare Wil-Gen. Kroesen, who has held his command since May 1979, said he

loch begins informal talks today to form a centre-right coalition after

U.S. suggests Russian violation of international law against poison gas

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (R) — The Reagan administration saying it has new evidence of chemical warfare in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, has suggested that the Soviet Union was supplying deadly poisons never before used

saw no sign of the assailants.

The charges were made at a State Department briefing yes-

Greek gov't quits to pave way for elections

ATHENS, Sept. 15 (R) -Greece's four-year-old Conservative government formally resigned today to pave the way for general elections on Oct. 18.

Prime Minister George Rallis, leader of the ruling New Democracy Party, submitted his government's resignation to President Constantine Karamanlis.

mandate to form a caretaker government to conduct the elections. it added.

terday at which reports of "yellow power" or "yellow rain" sprayed from aircraft were linked to mycotoxins, poisons found in fungi and which can be manufactured in large quantities.

The State Department stopped short of directly accusing the Kremlin of violating international law barring the use of toxins. But it noted that Soviet experts had the means to produce them.

The charges were seen as the latest salvo in the administration's campaign against international "double standards" under which it says the Western democracies are attacked while Soviet violations of global norms of behaviour are

glossed over.
The campaign was opened by Secretary of State Alexander Haig in a Berlin speech on Sunday in which he said the international community had been alarmed for some time about continuing reports that the Soviet Union and its allies had been using lethal chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Declaring the evidence that mycotoxins were being used was strong and compelling but preliminary, Under Secretary of State Walter Stoessel told reporters:

"This new evidence will have an important impact on future arms control." he refused to elaborate.

S. Africa claims 1000 enemies killed

in invasion, shows reporters around

ousting the country's first woman prime minister and her Labour government in yesterday's general

Political sources said Mr. Willoch, an economist, would make initial contacts with politicians from the small, agrarian centre party and Christian People's Party before beginning formal negotiations on a coalition tomorrow.

Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland has conceded defeat and said she would stand down when the new parliament opens in mid-October.

Some advance and postal votes were still being counted today but the Conservatives, who captured their higgest share of a general election vote since 1921, should finish with 54 parliamentary seats, an increase of 73.

The centre and Christian People's Parties should take 11 anf 15 seats respectively, giving the potential coalition 80 seats in the 155-member Storting (parliament).

Labour will still be the largest single party in parliament with an expected 65 seats, a drop of 11. Four left-wing Socialists should bring the strength of the Socialist bloc up to 69.

Mr. Willoch, 53, a shy man with a reputation as an intellectual, must ask the king for permission to form a government.

The formation of a coalition may now hang on the issue of abortion.

The Christian People's Party said last week it would only join a coalition if the new government agreed in advance to support a trightening; of Norway's leberal abortion law.

But the party's leader, Kaare Kristiansen, said later he would join a coalition and work for a long-term change in the law.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sixth Fleet denies firing missile

ROME, Sept. 15 (R) — The U.S. Sixth Fleet has denied that an of its ships could have fired a missile near an Italian commercis jet which reported a mid-air explosion last month. Air contre authorities have said they are investigating whether the blast was caused by a missile. NATO officials meanwhile confirmed NATO exercise had been taking place in the region of the explicit. sion but said the ships were at some distance from where the bla sion but said the ships were it sould have a sum where the blast was seen. The explosion on the night of Aug. 7 was reported by the pilot of a DC-9 cargo plane flying from Palertno in Sicily to Rome. It occurred near the island of Ustica off Sicily. When new of the explosion broke two days ago, Italian newspapers to of the explosion of the unexplained crash of an Itali airlines DC-9 in the same area last year in which 81 people died

French Communists criticise governmen

PARIS. Sept. 15 (R) - French communist leaders have criticise Socialist government policies and warned that their support to the administration of president Francois Mitterrand was conditional. In separate public statements at the weekend, party chie Georges Marchais and leadership colleague Roland Leroy, indi cated they expected urgent measures to combat unemplo and inflation. Mr. Marchais was speaking in a television interview his first since elections which brought the socialists to power in the spring and led to the appointment of Communist cabinet minister for the first time for 34 years. He said the government's national isation plans were insufficient, and that a wealth tax planned h Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy was inadequate.

\$1.54 billion U.N. budget proposed

UNITED NATIONS, Sepr. 15 (R) — Secretary-General Ku Waldheim has proposed a U.N. budger of almost \$1.54 billion for the next two years. It would be the first budget since 1954; provide no real growth, he said. Although 13.7 per cent above current levels, most of the increase would be needed to cite inflation. A U.N. watchdog committee on budgetary matters in recommended cutting the secretary-general's proposed total benearly \$46 million, to just over \$1.49 billion. The two sets (proposals will be debated by the General Assembly's budgen committee. Wages for the U.N.'s 11,444 regular secretariat sta would take 77 per cent of Mr. Waldheim's proposed budget.

Khomeini's case against Shah dismisser

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (R) — A \$50-billion lawsuit brought the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini against the late Shah of In and his wife was dismissed by a New York State judge yesterle Justice Irving Kirschenbanm ruled in a 21-page decision that t state court was not appropriate forum to hear the case, which charged widespread looting of the Iranian treasury by the deportoyal family. Justice Kirschenbaum wrote that the events allege in the complaint occurred in Iran and would require Iran witnesses to nttend the trial. He held that to hear the case in N York would impose "an unnecessary heavy burden" on thems He suggested the matter could be properly resolved by an inte national court, without referring specifically to one he o'Dwyer, attorney for the ayatollah, said he would appeal aging the judge's decision, which he said, "doesn't make sense at all." said there was no appropriate international forum to lear

Cuban spy's ex-wife sues CIA

TRENTON, New Jersey, Sept. 15 (A.P.) — The former wife Cuba's counterintelligence chief yesterday renewed her attem to sue the federal government for \$1 million on grounds the Cl improperly trained as a spy. Carmen MacKowski, 45, a U. citizen who is remarried, will press her claim she should colle damages for medical problems she says she suffered during in years in a Cuban prison following her arrest in 1969. Mrs. Ma Kowski contends the CIA gave insufficient training for her \$ 250 month espionage work while married to Alfredo Rupo, direct of Cuba's department against spies, who reportedly tried to her interested in spying for the Marxist island nation. S developed leg and lung tumours while imprisoned in Cul according to her attorney. William Z. Shulman.

Cattle suffocate in banana ship

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 15 (R) - Nearly 750 cattle suffocated death on a voyage from Ireland to Egypt in a Panamanian bana boat, the importers have said. The ship, the Miranda, left Wat ford on Aug. 7 with 1,763 heifers, but 746 died when the conditioning and ventilation broke down, the company said. T importers, the Egyptian livestock and dairy products company added that the corpses were disposed of at sea before the s docked on Aug. 17.

joint communique said they had discussed the fate of failed tra unionists in the country and denounced what they call "institutionalised terror" there.

Pope dwells on labour in encyclical

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 15 (R) — Pope John Paul, in a profound analysis of the world's labour situation, called today for a new deal for workers and "new movements of solidarity" to achieve social justice.

In his third encyclical letter, entitled "Laborem Exercens" (through work) the 61-year-old Polish-born pontiff firmly allied the church to workers' aspirations throughout the world.

He defended the right to form trade unions and the right to strike but warned against the use of

these rights for political purposes. The 24,000-word papal letter, distributed to Roman Catholic bishops around the world, rejected what the Pope labelled "rigid capitalism" as well as Marxist-inspired collectivism or elimi-

nation of private enterprise. Instead he advocated worker participation, a formula he called "associated labour with the ownership of capital" and proposed a salary for

The letter, which the Pope revised while recovering from an attack on his life in May, was issued on the 90th anniversary of the social upheavals

after the Industrial Revolution. Pope John Paul wrote that current political and economic pressures, caused by automation, the energy crisis, pollution and the emergence of the Third World, were affecting the world just as

much as the industrial revolution. He wrote that this would probably reduce living standards in the developed countries to the benefit of "millions who today live in conditions of

shameful and unworthy poverty."

Throughout the encyclical the Pope named no

specific countries or power blocs but his comments on the rights of trade unions could have an important impact on events in his native Poland where workers are engaged in a long and hitter

battle for their rights. He said history taught that labour or trade unions were an indispensable element of social life. "They are indeed a mouthpiece for the struggle of social justice," he wrote, although he warned against "group or class egoism".

"Just efforts to secure the rights of workers should always take into account the limitations imposed by the general economic situation of a country," the pontiff said. They should show prudent concern for the common good.

While the Pope stressed that trade unions had the right to strike "as an extreme means" without having to fear sanctions, he warned against

One of the main themes of the better dealt with

the Pope's belief that capital and labour are "inseparably linked" and that "Capital cannot be separated from labour, in no way can labour be opposed to capital or capital to labour, and still less can the actual people behind

these concepts be opposed to each other," he The Pope also called for fairer treatment of migrant workers who were often uprooted by

unemployment in their own country.

In the early part of his encylical, divided into five chapters, value was laid on the ethical aspects of labour and its dignity and later added that St. Paul, who was prohably a tent-maker, "was able even as an apostle to earn his own bread."

Kabul allows exemptions in call-up

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 15 (R) — Afghan authorioes have modified plans for a call-up order for young former soldiers after demonstrations against the move, diplomatic sources in Islamahad said today. The sources said a Radio Kahul announcement at the beginning of this month calling up ex-soldiers under the age of 35

made no mention of exemptions. Last week, however, the government-controlled newsernment were exempt.

Soviet, Libyan involvement suspected in Gambian coup and Iraq had given \$500,000 worth of medical aid.

ABU DHABI, Sept. 15 (R) — Gamhian External Affairs Minister Lamin Kity Jahang said today that Libya and the Soviet Union were possibly involved in the abortive coup d'etat in Gambia last July.

"The rebels were taxi drivers and fishermen. They could not have been able to make the attempt without foreign hands, possibly Libyan and Soviet. But investigations are underway to prove this," he told reporters.

The rebels struck while Gambian President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara was in London for the wedding of Prince Charles. For the second time in less than a year he asked neighbouring Senegal for

troops to crush the rebellion. The president asked for 150 Senegalese soldiers last November after accusing Libya of stirring up trouble in Gambia.

The minister said Britain had helped Gambia militarily in the erisis and was helping to reorganise the country's defence forces.

He said his trip to the Gulf was to explain the events in his country and to request aid.

The coup attempt had resulted in the destruction of the Gambia's radio, port and communications facilities.

"We are facing a food problem. We are in immediate need of 14,000 tonnes of cereals," he said. Saudi Arabia had donated \$10 million part of it in food supplies.

reported the exemptions several

paper, the Kabul New Times, reported that teachers, lecturers, students, hus drivers and other drivers employed by the gov-The sources said the newspaper

The minister has visited Saudi

Arahia, Kuwait, Oatar, Bahrain,

and the United Arab Emirates.

out in Kahul on Sept. 7 against the latest move to bolster the dwindling Afghan army." Latest reports of the demonstrations said two girl students were killed in one protest at a girls'

> The sources said demonstrations continued at least until Saturday when some shopkeepers staged a one-day strike in the cap-

school when police opened fire.

days after demonstrations broke

The sources said the military, acting on the orders of Afghan authorities, broke down doors of shops whose owners obeyed the

OSHAKATI, Namībia, (South West Africa), Sept. 15 (Agencies) - South Africa has said it killed about 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas and Angolan troops during its recent 13-day operation inside Angola and predicted that the black nationalist movement in the area would take at least a year to

The number of dead was more than double the previous claim by the South Africans, who put their own losses at 10.

Gen. Johannes Geldenhuys told reporters yesterday it could take a year or more for the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) to recover from the air and ground assault and that the South Africans had "driven SWAPO far north."

He said many SWAPO bases and much equipment were destroyed, including radar and surface-to-air missiles provided hy the Soviet Union and its allies. He said the guerrillas' command and supply systems were severely disrupted.

South African units brought back more than 3,000 tonnes of enemy equipment valued at 200 million rand (\$210 million).

Officers said the baul included 12 ageing, Soviet-made T-34 and P.T.-76 amphibious tanks, nearly 300 other vehicles, 40-harrel rocket launchers and large quantities

of smaller weapons and ammun-

SWAPO has been fighting a 15-year bush war for independence under black majority South Afri white minority government, controlling the territory since World War I, has rejected United Nations appeals to withdraw from the former German colony.

The South African air force yesterday flew foreign and South African journalists to the Oshakao military base, close to the Angolan border, for a news conference and inspection of the seized equipment. South African foreign ministry

the visit on condition that their accounts were made available on a pool hasis to other news organisations not represented. The military displayed Soviet newspapers and maps, Cubanmade camouflage shirts and texts

on Communism, all said to have

officials selected the reporters for

been seized during the invasion. South African officers said they found evidence that about 25 or more Soviet military advisers and their wives had been in the southern Angolan towns of N'Giva and Xangongo when the attack began on Aug. 23. Two Soviet officers and two Soviet wives were

reported killed and one officer was captured. Gen. Geldenhuys said the losses

inflicted on both SWAPO and Angolan regular soldiers were confirmed by body counts and reliable estimates given by some of the 38 enemy taken prisoner.

He said the figure of 1,000 was accurate to within a few dozen dead. South Africa had previously claimed about 450 dead.

The general said his forces had orders to avoid fighting Angolan soldiers but that, in some areas, Angolans and SWAPO guerrillas were cooperating so closely that it was impossible to avoid the Ango-Gen. Geldenhuys said all South

from Angola by Sept. 4. He said two regimental groups had been involved — estimated at about 4,000 men -- and that they penetrated no more than 200 kilometres into Angola. South African forces that attacked on foot in southeastern

African troops had withdrawn

Angola were "not quite as successful as had been hoped" because most SWAPO fighters evacuated their bases in time to escape, the general said. He said that to the west, around Xangongo, mechanised South

African units met fierce resistance from Angolan troops and tanks. An aide said the South Africans found 210,000 litres (53,000 gallons) of fuel stored underground and exploded what was left after they filled up their own vehicles.

Turkish labour exiles meet WCL

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15 (R) — Officials of the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) met a group of exiled Turkish transion leaders today to discuss political repression in Turkey.

Venezuela -- democracy aligned to an American tun

CARACAS — Venezuela, an OPEC member and one of the few democracies in Latin America, has an important role in international affairs. Kim Fuad reports.

Growing instability in Central America and two years of unabashed pragmatism by Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campins have steered the country into foreign policy decisions which contrast markedly with the buoyant idealism of his predecessor, Carlos Andres Perez, and have increasingly aligned the country with U.S. policy objectives in the

Caribbean. Lofty goals marked the Perez presidency from its early days in 1974 when Venezuela sailed boldly into the mainstream of world affairs on a floodtide of oil revenues. The government pledged itself to a foreign policy for the continent based on a strengthening of the five nation Andean

Pact and a joint approach towards

relations with OPEC and Western Europe.

Since 1979, it has retreated under President Herrera into a more traditional reliance upon hilateral relations. The attempt to forge new regional initiatives has been effectively abandoned and Venezuela still finds itself as enmeshed as ever in long-standing border disputes with its neighbours.

Dr. Herrera's chief foreign policy strategist, Jose Rodriguez Iturbe, cites five basic guidelines for the present administration. These are non-intervention in Latin American affairs, independence from ideological blocs, a discouragement of superpower rivalries in the region, an upgrading of the Organisation of

American States (OAS) and the establishment of a new international economic order.

These have been pursued with a sometimes confusing combination of pragmatism and idealism, for Venezuela has not entirely abandoned its leadership role as a major oil exporter and a driving force behind the creation of OPEC in 1960. Even before the 1973 oil crisis.

Venezuela had begun to define its role in world affairs, thanks to the platform provided by oil. When OPEC was established, Venezuela was the best-prepared member to take advantage of the new circumstances and has remained in the forefront of OPEC politics ever since.

President Perez, a canny and hold politician, pushed this advantage to the hilt during his 1974-79 term. He implemented a personal style of conducting foreign policy which took him to virtually every country in his hemisphere as well as Europe and the Middle East.

When Dr. Herreia took office, in March 1979, most observers viewed him as a stay-at-home president, devoted to resolving pressing domestic problems. But when asked by a reporter if this was the case, he retorted famously: "Don't be silly. 1 know more about international affairs than Perez and I will pursue a vig-

orous foreign policy of my own." Dr. Herrera does, in fact, have impeccable international credentials, having studied in different parts of Latin America and Europe. He has held international posts in the Christian Democrartic Party and emerged before 1979 as a widely-known spokesman for his colleagues.

Since 1979, he has given foreign policy top hilling, out-travelling even the foot-loose Mr. Perez. "We are conscious of the importance of our presence in the continent and in the world," he told the nation last March on the second anniversary of his investiture.

Despite brave words, however, the record of his achievements is rather mixed. Dr. Herrera has proved no more adept than his predecessors at resolving smouldering border disputes with Colombia and Guyana. In fact, a combination of clumsiness and circumstances has deepened these problems. Colombian claims to a large slice of the strategic Gulf of Venezuela, doorway to Venezuela's vital Lake Maracaibo oilfields, remain in contention, with Venezuela insisting on a hilateral settlement and Colombia pressing for international arbitration.

Guyana has been no easier, with President Forbes Burnham characterising Venezuela's near century-old claims to two-thirds of the former British colony's territory as "neo-imperialistic."

Efforts to turn the Andean Pact -- comprising Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia into an effective political blochave also gone away. The group unsuccessfully tried to resolve the

suffered a major dislocation as Peru and Ecuador went to war and Bolivia suffered yet another of its special oil supply agreement chronic political upbeavals. In the Caribbean and Central

America, Venezuela has swung to

the right, provoked in part by

Cuban pugnacity, but guided

more importantly by former fore-ign minister Aristides Calvani, a conservative Christian Democrat who is Dr. Herrera's ambassador extraordinary in the region. The swing to the right has put Venezuela more into line with U.S. foreign policy in the area. While a number of differences in

outlook remain, relations have improved and contrast sharply with the verbal barrages former President Perez regularly launched against Washington.

'In Western Europe ideological ties with Christian Democratshave apparently strengtbened Venezuela's links, but probably no more so than under Mr. Perez, who was closely united to

civil war in Nicaragua and then Europe's Social Democration Venezuela is now attempt broaden trade with Europe. Relations with the Com-

countries have been ambi While maintaining a relations with the USSR satellites. Venezuela has closer to China, reflecting rent quarrel with Cuba, the Union's proxy in the Carl The recent visit of his Alberto Zambrano Vali Venezuela's foreign opinis China underlined this d

The most important achievement in Venezuela ign policy to date has pl been the agreement sign summer with Mexico to Central American and Ca nations with 160,000 bat day of oil under very fav credit conditions.

